

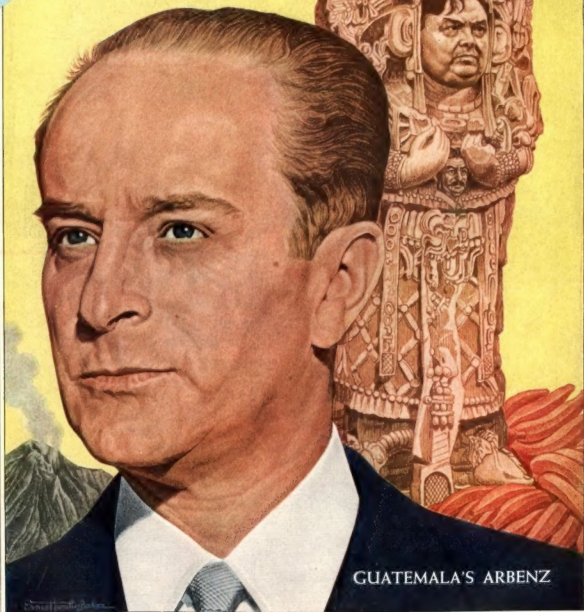
TWENTY CENTS

JUNE 28, 1954

THE OPPENHEIMER CASE
What the loyalty board heard

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



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VOL. LXIII NO. 26

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Is this the 100,000-mile truck tire?

MERRILL Truck Lines operates 61 tractors and trailers out of Fort Worth, Tex. Their units travel over 3 million miles a year. Driver A. D. Miller (above) inspects the tires on one of these trucks—B. F. Goodrich Traction Express tires that have rolled 150,793 miles and *have never been off the wheels!*

Similar reports come from one fleet operator after another. Many say, "This is the 100,000-mile tire we've been

waiting for." They tell us this new B. F. Goodrich tire outwears a regular tire plus a recap, thanks to the All-Nylon Traction Express cord body.

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The All-Nylon Traction Express more than repays its slight extra cost with bonus miles of service (rayon construction at lower prices). See your B. F. Goodrich retailer. The address is listed under Tires in the Yellow Pages of your phone book. Or write The B. F. Goodrich Co., Tire and Equipment Div., Akron 18, Ohio.

Specify B. F. Goodrich tires when ordering new trucks



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LETTERS

Character & Fate

Sir:

Many a thoughtful man, musing over his second Martini and the evening paper, has had the uneasy feeling that 1984 was much closer. True, June 14 brought the era of doublethink several decades closer in an article linking the names of McCarthy and Oppenheimer, setting forth a disturbing philosophy on the responsibilities of governments. The thinking man, and there are many such, was brought up short by such samples as this: "Freedom must always be tailored to the facts of life."

The thought must surely have occurred to others. The theory has been applied many times, and in almost every century. Hitler, pondering the map of Europe in 1939, had found it a useful and appealing concept, and so had Stalin before him . . .

WILLIAM GELKE

Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Sir:

To liken Oppenheimer's defense to McCarthy's in the sense of a "higher law" is adverse to reality. In Mr. Oppenheimer you have a man continuing to associate with an individual who admittedly attempted to obtain from him our secrets for Russia, pleading political naïveté in one breath and distress over international political repercussions of hydrogen development in the other. The committee that judged him was, to say the least, kind. No one, I think, would question his lack of enthusiasm by itself. To separate this issue is to me absurd. McCarthy's defense seems to me based directly on the congressional right to investigate "failure to act" by the executive. The question of motive makes

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TIME
June 28, 1954

Volume LXIII
Number 25



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but not to sleep in

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comparison ridiculous. Mr. Oppenheimer's motives were entirely questionable . . . Until it becomes more obvious to me that the people have awakened to the fact that loyalty to country outweighs loyalty to friends, political parties or whatever, I shall remain in agreement with both methods and purpose of Mr. McCarthy.

ELTON J. HOPSON

Dolgeville, N.Y.

Sir:

The masterful summary of the Oppenheimer case by TIME leaves this question unanswered: What should be done with this brilliant scientist if the AEC concurs in the decision by its special board? For the fact remains that Dr. Oppenheimer is a walking repository of highly classified security information. Should we put him in a file marked "extra special top secret?" Or shall we place his brain in a box . . . and surround it by FBI guards night and day? . . .

ALLEN KLEIN

Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

Sir:

Robert Oppenheimer is a typical, loyal U.S. citizen who can't be trusted—according to the investigators . . . I am prompted to quote Poet Arthur Guiterman:

*Providence, that watches over children,
drunks and fools,
With silent miracles and other esoterica,
Continue to suspend the ordinary rules,
And take care of the United States of
America.*

J. H. GRAHAM

Belleville, Ont.

Spillane, the People's Friend

Sir:

. . . The Mickey Spillane gutter (TIME, June 14). Brother! Are you prejudiced? You've just insulted one of the world's greatest citizens and one of the people's greatest friends. And when you drag him down like that, you're taking along millions and millions of other great people. I'd just like to say if the people should choose between "the Mickey Spillane gutter" and, shall we say, Tam's baled plaza—brother, you'd be living in deserted territory. The next time you go outside, take a look at your own gutter. It may be a little wider and deeper than you think.

ROY BUESIG

Newburgh, N.Y.

When He Sat Down To Play

Sir:

Your June 7 article on Liberace was a bit too critical . . . It would seem, in this age of cowboys, comics and G-men, that a nice, pleasant soul with a few dimples and an appeal for the older generation need not be so condemned.

I am a younger "mom," but I enjoy his music . . .

YVONNE S. BURPEE

Jeffersonville, Pa.

Sir:

. . . Any artist who can hold the attention and thrill 15,000 people in one evening with a piano and a smile should be asked for advice on how he does it—not criticized . . . May I add, I'm fully grown—not a teenager . . .

MRS. HELENE JANECKO

Chicago

Sir:

As [Radio & TV Columnist] John Crosby so aptly puts it to distinguish them from real women, the "pips" are the creatures who gossip over the back fence, drool over "confession dime novels" . . . and, last but not least, listen to Liberace . . . If these

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"women" would not let their minds stagnate and their interests go to pot, they could put their energies to worthwhile purposes instead of simpering over hammy piano players, shopworn cinema lovers and mediocre singers . . .

(MRS.) EVAJEAN CUSACK
Conshohocken, Pa.

The Bogeyman

Sir:

Re Humphrey Bogart and your June 7 story: Add unprintable queries—when someone tells Bogart . . . he made the same issue of *Time* as *Liberator*.

JULES M. LIEBERTHAL
New York City

Sir:

I have never been a particular fan of H. Bogart. I warmed a little when I heard he was going to be Queeg in *The Caine Mutiny*—but now . . . I am a *The Bogart* fan. He is the only Hollywood bum that ever told the naked truth: it is an absolute fact that everyone is drunk at 4 a.m.

KEITH TYE

Floydada, Texas

Sir:

I wish to take issue on a point . . . I, as a moviegoer, was categorically included as a "tasteless slob" . . . My taste, be I allowed such, runs neither to reading what is written by tactless writers nor to paying any heed to critics, even in *Time*. We "tasteless slob" are perhaps much better off to leave the criticizing to the critics and just go on enjoying as best we can in our clumsy manner the things that we think are beautiful, be they Bogart's talent, Louis Armstrong's or Lana Turner's . . .

GIB LANGLEY
(An irate slob)

Junction City, Kans.

Sir:

That Humphrey Bogart is also a pretty rugged individual off the screen is borne out by the manner in which he recently sailed his ocean-racing yawl *Santana* to victory in the rough, three-day, 265-mile Channel Islands' race. Out of 15 boats to start, only seven finished. During 14 soaking, wet, day & night hours, the *Santana* beat into gale seas and winds up to 50 m.p.h. Most of this time the "old man" was either at the wheel or on deck. As members of his crew, our hats are off to him.

LARRY DUDLEY
BOB DORRIS
JOHN FREIBURG
JIFF RICHARDS
JOHN SWOPE

Los Angeles

Class Dismissed

Sir:

Re *Time*'s June 7 report on Adlai Stevenson's speech at Meridian, Miss.: In my class in freshman English, I have urged my students to read *Time* for the excellent writing and crisp, detailed presentation. I have also taught them the difference between a simile and a metaphor. I will be forced to change my approach to them if you insist on calling a mixed simile—"as confused as a blind dog in a meathouse . . . as many wings as a boarding-house chicken"—a mixed metaphor . . .

WILLIAM L. MAIER

Rochester, N.Y.

McCarthy & the Army (Contd.)

Sir:

. . . The hearings are one of the great milestones in our democratic way of life—equal to the Magna Carta of England. I hope that they



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may help resolve the minds of the American public as to which methods of government this country will pursue: methods of intimidation... as against the due processes of law as provided for in our Constitution... Our country has fallen far into materialism, humanism, opportunism, expediency, and power seeking. Let's hope that these hearings may reveal and illuminate a safe and sound future avenue for it.

(THE REV.) GERALD L. CLAUDIUS
Trinity Episcopal Church
Logansport, Ind.

Sir:

I wonder if the Democratic Party councils know in what poor light they cast themselves when they attempt to gloss over the vital aspects of the McCarthy-Army hearings and make it appear that the status of G. David Schine is the issue. That at least doubtful security risks were allowed, through negligence, ignorance or hesitancy, to continue in top secret jobs stands out in the collective American mind, whether it favors the Senator from Wisconsin or not...

A. T. WILLIAMSON

Darien, Conn.

Sir:

I offer without prejudice this concise edition of *The Principles of Success*, by that great political scientist of the Renaissance, Niccolò Machiavelli:

► Select carefully a deadly sin which strikes fear and hatred in the hearts of your countrymen.

► Proclaim yourself frequently and vociferously as the only rightful adversary of this sin.

► Burrow superficially through records of public servants who may be vulnerable to the sin, and cultivate acquaintances with malcontents who are their associates.

► Proclaim highly tenuous, circumstantial evidence as incontrovertible proof of guilt...

OSCAR SNOW JR.

Philadelphia

Sir:

... Granted [McCarthy's] tactics are not diplomatic or tactful, I think sugary Secretary Stevens could take a few lessons from the Senator on anti-Communism...

MRS. KATHY JACOBY

Pompano Beach, Fla.

Sir:

... You should refrain from your unflattering adjectives of the people you disagree with. I could give you a few for Mr. Stevens with his hedging on Peres and Mr. Welch playing to the audience for laughs...

BETTY BOSCH

Columbus, Ohio

Sir:

In a lifetime of legal practice, the early part of which included a reasonable amount of trial work in the courts, I frequently fretted and fumed at the rules of evidence which would prevent the introduction of some proof tending to establish a fact. But after... the testimony... in the Army-McCarthy hearings, with its self-serving declarations, opinions, conclusions, arguments, hearsay, open incriminations and recriminations, all under the guise of testimony or cross-examination, I will never again complain about the legal rules of evidence as enforced in our courts.

VINCENT YARDUM

Rye, N.Y.

Man of the Year

Sir:

Early nomination for Man of the Year: Joseph N. Welch—lawyer, gentleman, Republican, champion of decency and fair play, admired by 26 million Democrats and the Lord only knows how many million Republicans.

WILLIAM HABIB

The Bronx, N.Y.

on the way up...

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A LETTER FROM THE PUBLISHER

Dear Time-Reader

When General Paul Ely recently assumed command in Indo-China, TIME Correspondent John Mecklin flew down from Hanoi to Saigon to cover his arrival. As the newsfronts keep shifting in this hot war, Mecklin moves with them. His beat has taken him into the Red River Delta, eastward to the South China Sea, westward into the remote villages of Laos. He has traveled by cyclo (a kind of bicycle wheelchair), by jeep, C-47—and on foot.

In November, Mecklin watched from the air as French paratroopers dropped from the planes around him to capture the tiny Communist stronghold that later became known throughout the world as Dienbienphu. A few weeks later, he stood on the bridge of a French flagship while the commanding officer ordered the landing barges away in the first phase of Operation Atlante (TIME, Feb. 1). Mecklin also made quick flights to Seno and Luang Prabang to cover distant phases of the war close up. "Hardly a week goes by," he says, "that you don't do some flying, nearly always in a plane that needed an overhaul 200 hours ago, with a pilot who hasn't had any sleep for days and keeps himself in shape with *vin rouge*."

By March, when Mecklin moved to Hanoi's dreary Press Camp to cover the fall of Dienbienphu, stiff censorship had set in. Mecklin's bid to visit the besieged garrison was flatly rejected. He was forced to cover the news by constant vigilance at French army headquarters in the Citadelle, by haunting the lobby of the Metropole Hotel, by quizzing legionnaires at the Taverne Royale sidewalk café.

In April, Mecklin flew a night air-drop mission with the French over Dienbienphu. His closeup description in TIME (April 19) was punctuated by the winking fire of the Communist anti-aircraft batteries below. He also hopped over to Haiphong to talk to the American CAT pilots who were airlifting everything from ammunition to Scotch whisky into the surrounded fortress.

"On the flight back," he cabled, "I got a glimpse of highway battle—a peasant village burning furiously, shells bursting in the paddies, the artillery fire directed by an observation plane circling overhead. Like traffic waiting

for a train to pass, long lines of cars stretched from points about two miles apart where they had been stopped by troops."

Shortly thereafter Mecklin was to report at firsthand just such a high-way battle, typical of Indo-China's hit-and-run war. Accompanying General René Cagny, he took part in an inspection tour of Namdinh and Binh-luc. The following day, Mecklin risked mortars and snipers to cover an armored operation which leapfrogged out to rescue two besieged Vietnamese outposts. That day his friend, Photographer Robert Capa, who had gone 75 yards ahead of him up the road, was killed by a mine (TIME, June 7).

Correspondent Mecklin began covering the world's wars in 1942. He



JOHN MECKLIN

made five convoy crossings of the Atlantic, reported the Sicily landings and the St.-Lô breakout from Normandy. Mecklin was captured by the Germans in September of 1944, when he was racing through France with Patton's Army. He was released after three days, spent a week with the French underground before rejoining the U.S. forces. Among his prized souvenirs is a butter knife with the initials A.H. on the handle, taken from the ruins of Hitler's Berlin bunker.

Even at home, Mecklin can't quite escape the relics of war. His Hong Kong house is on a hillside near an abandoned British anti-aircraft battery site. The emplacements form a perfect play yard for his two young sons, Davy and Sandy.

Cordially yours,

James A. Linen

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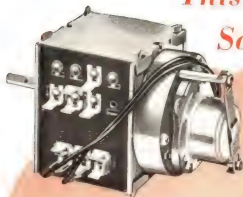
Patricia Morison

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How Many More Will It Serve?



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Now this precision-built Mallory switch is going to work outside the kitchen and laundry.

In one instance it continues to serve the housewife as it controls the newest of beauty shop hair dryers ... a versatile device that dries, cools and sterilizes air ... puts a better-than-ever finish to that morale-boosting hair-do. In another case, the Mallory timer switch acts as a watchman on an improved sterilizer for doctors' and dentists' instruments.

As a consumer, there's no sure way to tell where you'll find the unique Mallory

switch next working for you ... perhaps as a more flexible and effective control in a home air conditioner.

If you, as a manufacturer, have a product that requires automatic time control of an operating cycle, contact Mallory to learn how our experience in switch development and production can work to improve performance and increase sales appeal for your product.

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THE WEEKLY NEWS MAGAZINE

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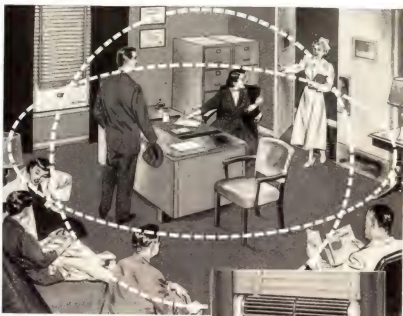
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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE NATION

Time to Make News

Prime Minister Churchill has been yearning publicly for a conference "at the summit" with the Soviet leaders. This week he and Anthony Eden are coming to Washington, the true summit of international power, the place where the most progress can be made toward settlement of the world's most urgent problems.

Settlement with the Communists is most unlikely. But much of the recent Communist advance and menace to the near future is created less by Red strength than by anti-Red weakness.

The disunity and indecision of the free world have become increasingly apparent in recent months. Items

¶ There is no agreed approach to the Far East. The lack of policy, so obvious in the anti-Communist position in the Geneva talks on Indo-China, extends over the whole area. It includes British recognition of Red China, divergences over Japan's future and the shameful aftermath of the Korean truce.

¶ In Europe, EDC's prospects become dimmer by the month, and no plan to replace it is in sight. Behind this general failure lie some specific failures: the deterioration of France, the growing apathy of West Germany, the deadlock over Trieste.

¶ In the Middle East, the U.S. and Britain have failed to arrive at several important decisions that are long overdue. Iranian oil could start flowing again if Britain and Iran could be induced to agree on such minor issues as whether a new Anglo-American-Iranian oil company should be incorporated in Iran or Britain. U.S. aid to Egypt is postponed pending settlement of the Suez Canal issue with Cairo.

Most of the items on this huge agenda press most urgently, yet Washington's advance "positioning" of the Churchill-Eden visit stresses relaxation. Secretary Dulles says that the talks will be like those of men of affairs gathered in a smoking room. President Eisenhower, at his press conference, said that the Anglo-American alliance is like a bridge across the Potomac: thousands use it every day, and that is not news, but let the bridge fall, and it would instantly be news. He and Churchill are not trying to make news but to keep the bridge strong.

The plain fact is that the bridge is sadly in need of major repair. It did not suddenly collapse; rather, its more serious



PRIME MINISTER & HEIR
One more historic task.

defects have gradually become apparent. Basic public policy in Britain and the U.S. is diverging more and more. Churchill could—if he would—shift the British direction. Eden, when Churchill retires, will find such a shift far more difficult to make. Washington is impatient for the aging Churchill to quit the scene, but before he does, he has one more historic task that he can perform better than any other living man: the restoration of an effective U.S.-British alliance.

This week brings a magnificent opportunity that may not come again. The hour is late—too late for complacent smoking-room conversation. This is a week when news should be made.

THE ADMINISTRATION A Concentrated Drive

For three months the weaknesses and disunity of the U.S. Foreign Service have been under sharp scrutiny by the Secretary of State's Public Committee on Personnel, headed by Brown University's President Henry M. Wriston. Last week John Foster Dulles 1) published the Wriston Report, 2), ordered its recom-

mendations put into effect, and 3) appointed Charles Eskridge Saltzman, a Wriston committee member,* Under Secretary for Administration, with full authority to revamp the Foreign Service along the lines laid out by the committee.

Altered Outlook. The most glaring trouble in the State Department's personnel system, according to the Wriston committee, is its division into a departmental service (officials who work only in Washington) and a Foreign Service. Career Foreign Service men have long resisted plans to merge the two systems. Among the points made in the report:

¶ Although Foreign Service officers are supposed to have regular tours of duty in Washington, many have been committed to "comparative isolation in official exile," and "only 2% of the home desks are presently occupied by them." One man with 43 years of service has had only 11 months of home duty. Said the report: "Men immersed continuously in other societies inevitably tend to lose touch with the circumstances and attitudes that shape national policy at home. Their outlook, their judgment of changing factors of national concern, and finally their sense of urgency... cannot escape being altered."

¶ "Absence of strong administrative leadership" is the key reason for "sinking morale" at State.

¶ State's "management of its human resources has been irresolute and unimaginative."

¶ The Foreign Service Act of 1946 authorized accelerated promotion for exceptionally meritorious work. Charged the committee: "No such promotion has been made since the passage of the act."

New Blood. Then the committee turned to the critical problem of recruitment. The Foreign Service has been retarded, said the Wriston group, "by a persistent belief that promotion from the bottom is the only true incentive," although private business has found that "late starters of high ability often enrich

* The others: Norman Armour, retired career ambassador, onetime (1947-48) Assistant Secretary of State; John A. McCone, onetime (1950-51) Air Force Under Secretary; Robert Murphy, Deputy Under Secretary of State; Morehead Patterson, chairman and president of the American Machine & Foundry Co., now U.S. representative at the London U.N. talks on disarmament; Donald Russell, president of the University of South Carolina, onetime (1945-47) Assistant Secretary of State; John Hay Whitney, senior partner of J. H. Whitney & Co., Manhattan investment house.

the base and bring fresh incentive into the jaded middle years."

Calling for a "direct infusion of needed talents from outside," the committee disparaged the old policy that all diplomats should be "generalists." Again it cited the example of private enterprise, which now "emphasizes the development of an individual around his specialty, with the generalism coming later."

The 1946 act set up a system of "lateral entry" of departmental officers and specialists into the Foreign Service's middle ranks. But only 51 out of 2,378 applicants for lateral entry have been transferred into the Foreign Service.

The Foreign Service has also lagged in recruitment at the bottom rung. In two years not a single new junior officer has been hired, although in 1952 applications were invited and 2,701 were received.

The committee criticized the Foreign Service's examination system as failing to meet "seed-corn needs." The system discriminates against candidates who lack private means, first by making them travel to Washington at their own expense "on speculation" for final screening, and then by making them wait two years or more before being appointed.

Besides urging that these ills be corrected, the Wriston group offered two basic remedies:

1) Enlarge the Foreign Service officer corps from its present 1,285 to 3,900. About 1,450 of the new officers should be departmental men now in jobs to be designated as Foreign Service posts. This would give old Foreign Service men more time in Washington, and the departmental men a chance to broaden their outlook by serving in other capitals. The rest would come from the Foreign Service reserve and staff corps, and from stepped-up recruitment.

2) Set up a scholarship program along



Morris E. Wriston

STATE'S SALTZMAN
New management demanded.

the lines of the Navy R.O.T.C. Under it as many as 750 college students a year would receive \$900 in their junior and senior years, and would be committed to spend six years in the Foreign Service. By insuring that the State Department would get the best available talent, the annual cost of \$2,000,000, the committee implied, would be a bargain.

United Action. Last week newly appointed Under Secretary Saltzman, 50, promised a "concentrated drive" to carry out the Wriston Plan. Charlie Saltzman, a West Pointer ('25) and Rhodes scholar, goes to Washington well prepared. Leaving the Army in 1930, he worked for the New York Telephone Co. as a commercial engineer, five years later switched to the New York Stock Exchange, where he became a vice president. In World War II Saltzman joined General Mark Clark's staff in Morocco, won the Distinguished Service Medal in Italy, rose to brigadier general. From 1947 to 1949 he served as Assistant Secretary of State for Occupied Areas.

The proposed scholarship program will have to wait at least until next year for the approval of Congress, but most of the Wriston Plan needs no legislation. "Now is the time for action," declared Secretary Dulles. The report told why action is overdue: "Foreign policy will be dynamic or inert, steadfast or aimless, in proportion to the character and unity of those who serve it."

Uncle Sam's Landlord

Denmark's three main exports are butter, bacon and engineers. Last week General Services Administrator Edmund F. Mansure picked one of tiny Denmark's exports to run the world's largest real-estate office: the U.S. Government's Public Building Service.

The new boss of P.B.S. is Consulting Engineer Peter Andres Strobel, 53, who had pointed his theodolite in the direction of the U.S. from the time he entered Copenhagen's Technical University. At 24, with a diploma and a Danish wife and daughter, Strobel immigrated to New York. At the 1939 New York World's Fair, Strobel, the fair's chief structural engineer, tested the amusement section's thrill-ride contraptions by taking the first spin on each. During World War II, he designed prefabricated Army barracks and portable airplane hangars. His Manhattan firm of Strobel & Saltzman has a variety of edifices to its credit, including shopping centers, railroad stations, factories, hospitals, churches, and the co-motron building at the Brookhaven National Laboratory.

As Public Buildings Commissioner, Engineer Strobel will operate nearly 6,000 Government buildings, control 118 million sq. ft. of floor space, boss the National Industrial Reserve (45 factories with 9,000 pieces of machinery) and supervise new construction (last year's total: 132 buildings).

When Strobel's name was proposed by the Republican National Committee, Ed Mansure looked up his record and, duly



Walter Bennett

P.B.S.'s STROBEL
Pay cut understood.

impressed by his professional qualifications, offered Strobel the job. "My wife thinks I'm crazy," said Strobel, who will incur a pay cut from his present \$100,000 or more to \$14,800, but he did not hesitate to accept. Said he: "Perhaps I can partly pay back this country for what it has done for me."

THE PRESIDENCY Work Unfinished

Like toy boats in a bathtub, bright bits of Dwight Eisenhower's program are spinning crazily around in Congress, while others lie becalmed in the slack water of indifference. Mindful that Senators and House members are already yearning for a July 31 adjournment, the President observed last week that "the time is late" for action. And he gave serious thought to both short- and long-term cures for obstinacy and inaction on Capitol Hill.

The President considered a drastic immediate remedy: a special fall session of Congress. White House aides were predicting that, barring a marked improvement in the congressional score card during the next five weeks, their boss would call Congress back to work for an extra session either before or after the November elections. An alternative might be keeping Congress around town during the dog days (no more distasteful to the legislators than to the President, yearning for a rest in Denver). For the long run, the President theorized at a White House stag dinner that the Constitution might well be amended to provide four-year terms for House members.* The President's reasons: Congressmen now spend half of

* Harry Truman held the same belief, but had to back away when it became known that he also favored a twelve-year service limit in each chamber, and oldtimers in his party became enraged.

their two-year terms campaigning and voting to please factions back home instead of for the nation's best interests; a Congress elected simultaneously with a President would assure more of a team approach, greater party responsibility. The possibility that a Democratic Congress might be elected in November worried the President. His chief assistant, Sherman Adams, had already said that Dwight Eisenhower might not run again in 1956 if a Democratic Congress is returned this fall.

During the week, the President visited the convention of the National Association of Retail Grocers. His eye was caught by some shining machines in which hams, chickens and pork chops slowly turning on spits over a fire were being done to a nice, hickory-scented brown. "Brother, I'm just crazy about barbecues, I love 'em," beamed Ike. Manager R. C. Wilson of the D. & W. Manufacturing Co. immediately offered to send Amateur Chef Eisenhower a "Barbecue King" model (capacity of its four electrically powered racks: 20 chickens, 40 to 50 lbs. of spare-ribs, eight 14-lb. hams. Cost: \$400). The President hesitated momentarily, then said: "I'm afraid that is one gift I couldn't refuse."

The President, a keen student of Western lore, exhibited a few deficiencies in his learning while signing a bill benefiting the Menominee Indians of Wisconsin. Asking for the date, the President was informed that it was June 17. He turned to three Menominees witnessing the ceremony and asked if it wasn't on June 17, 1876, that "you fellows beat General Custer." The President was wrong. Custer's last stand at the Little Big Horn was on June 25, 1876; his adversaries were the Sioux. The three Indians, nervously eyeing the President's still-poised pen, hurriedly denied all connection with the massacre.



SEATTLE'S DENNETT
Old yarn untangled.

United Press

INVESTIGATIONS

Knitting

A witness before the House Un-American Activities Committee, meeting in Seattle last week, charged that Eugene V. Dennett was a member of the Communist Party until he was expelled in 1947 as a Trotskyite. The same year, Dennett told reporters, he took up knitting on a dare from his wife.

When Steelworker Dennett took the witness stand, he picked up his needles and, with tight-lipped concentration, knitted at a purple and gold stole. He said that he is not now a Communist Party member, declined, under the Fifth Amendment, to say if he had ever been a Communist, and tugged at the ball of yarn in his pocket.

For the next three days, Dennett stuck to his knitting as he sat through the hearings. Then he changed his mind, went back on the witness stand and, without dropping a stitch, admitted that he had indeed been a Communist.

Advice from an Indian

The statistics: 187 hours in session during 36 days; 2,000,000 words transcribed onto 7,424 pages; 27 witnesses and a cumulative total of 115,000 spectators in the hearing room; and \$1,250,000 in TV costs. The results: much public disgust, some public education, especially on the subject of how Senator Joe McCarthy operates.

Fifteen minutes before the Army-McCarthy hearings ended, Michigan's Senator Charles Potter made an effort to sum up. He passed a mimeographed statement around the hearing room. McCarthy grabbed a copy, gawked at it with astonishment, and rushed it by messenger around the table to his friend from Illinois, Senator Everett Dirksen. Promptly, Dirksen blew a stream of earnest, oily words into Potter's ear. Charlie merely smiled.

Shift of Balance. Said Potter's statement, in part: "I am convinced that the principal accusation of each side in the controversy was borne out by testimony . . . The testimony of witnesses of both sides was saturated with statements which were not truthful . . . I believe there may have been subornation of perjury . . . I shall propose dismissal of those employees who have played top roles on both sides . . . There should never have been at any time any conversation about a commission or the military status of one of its [the committee staff's] members by anyone but the person concerned. On the other hand, top executives of the Army should never have encouraged this sort of thing and should have put an end to the discussions for their own protection . . . The staff of the subcommittee will have to be overhauled . . . I believe a criminal case against some of the principals might be developed if the case were taken to a grand jury room where the testimony would have to be repeated without others being present."



INDIAN
Charlie had the word.

Neither side should have been surprised by Potter's statement. In World War II Potter rose from private to major, was wounded three times. In the Colmar pocket, both of his legs were blown off by an enemy land mine. With that record behind him, Potter could reasonably find it difficult to sympathize either with faltering Army leadership or with efforts to make two peacetime years of Army life bearable for high-living Private Gerard David Schine.

Potter's statement seemed to shift the 4-3 balance on the committee in favor of the Democrats and might result in a majority report that recommended the firing, among others, of Committee Counsel Roy Cohn, a result which McCarthy would find most distasteful.

Rule of Conduct. Three days after the hearings ended, Assistant Defense Secretary Struve Hensel offered an explanation of what they had been all about. He filed with Committee Chairman Karl Mundt an affidavit saying that McCarthy had admitted to him that he had no grounds for his sensational charges against Hensel, made just before the hearings began. Seven weeks ago, Hensel related the Senator offered to withdraw the charges against Hensel if it could be done without making McCarthy seem a "damn fool." Hensel asked why he had made the charges in the first place. According to Hensel, McCarthy "replied that he followed a maxim taught to him by an Indian named 'Charlie' with whom he had worked on a farm. Charlie, according to Senator McCarthy, urged the rule of conduct that if one was ever approached by another person in a not completely friendly fashion, one should start kicking at the other person as fast as possible below the belt until the other person was rendered helpless. Senator McCarthy stated that he followed that principle in this case."

Americans might long remember the

Indian named Charlie. If Hensel was right, Charlie explained how the hearings had come about. In fact, he explained how Joe McCarthy himself had become a national figure.

Experts Needed

Much of the criticism of Senator McCarthy's type of investigation centers around his practice of disclosing raw charges by unnamed informants as if the information were a proven fact. On the other hand, when loyalty boards and department heads get the same kind of information from the FBI, some of them lean too far in the opposite direction. They say that they have no way of estimating the reliability of the FBI sources or of putting together the bits and pieces of data. Sometimes the accused employee is such a trusted worker (e.g., Alger Hiss,

POLITICAL NOTES

Bilbo Rides Again

Moonlight flooded the courthouse square at Laurel, Miss. One night last week as a big, enthusiastic crowd gathered to hear a home-town boy, Lieut. Governor Carroll Gartin, 41, open his campaign for the Democratic senatorial nomination. The traditional statue of a Confederate soldier and one of a bowed, weeping woman (the crushed South) overlooked the scene. Gartin, handsome and well-bred, is generally considered the most promising politician to arise in the state for many years.

Gartin attacked the voting and attendance record of incumbent Senator James O. Eastland. Then he startled—and delighted—rednecks and townsfolk alike by suddenly waving the old, tattered banner of white supremacy. The crowd whooped

South. In any case, Gartin certainly struck the right chord for many voters. One farmer summed up: "Gartin's going to beat Jim Eastland by a tremendous vote. When he mentioned Bilbo, that's what will carry him all the way to the Senate."

A Room of One's Own

Despite President Eisenhower's indirect rebukes to Joe McCarthy, some Republicans still don't get the point. One day last week Joseph T. Meek, Illinois' G.O.P. senatorial candidate, said he could see no reason why it is inconsistent to be 1) for both Ike and Joe, 2) for the President and the Bricker amendment, too. Said he: "No one will ever . . . convince me that the President does not recognize the need for some amendment."

Calling McCarthy a "component part of the Administration," Meek said the Republican Party lived in a large, imposing house. Asked Meek: "If someone is assigned to a special room in this house, but remains within it, why should he be criticized?"

THE CONGRESS

Growing Wheat

Another wheat harvest is gathering momentum, adding inexorably to the \$3.5 billion worth of government-owned farm surpluses already piled up in granaries and storage warehouses.

Last week Congress ignored President Eisenhower's search for a way to cure crop surpluses. Instead, without a record vote, House members whooped through a bill permitting sale abroad of \$1 billion in farm surpluses, plus famine relief gifts of \$300 million more. So hot was the fervor to unload that Congressmen struck from the bill a provision for "reasonable precautions" against any smashing of normal trade patterns by U.S. dumping abroad.

Acting to stem a further flood of wheat into storage, Farm Secretary Ezra Taft Benson this week ordered a 13% cutback in next year's planting acreage. In what he acknowledged as perhaps the strictest control plan in U.S. farm history, Benson also ordered farmers to comply with planting allotments on all their crops for which restrictions may be set in order to qualify for price-support aid on any crop. Though he "greatly regrets" such action, Benson said he has "no immediate choice" under present crop conditions.

Earlier the House Agriculture Committee voted, 21 to 8, for a year's extension of the main cause of surpluses: high rigid price supports opposed by the President. House Republicans favor by 2 to 1 the Administration's plea for flexibility in support prices (high when crops are short, lower when the bins are bursting). But with Southern Democrats solidly aligned for mandatory, high supports, the power of decision lies with some 50 Northern, city Democrats who have traditionally stood with their Dixie brethren.

Last week the Senate: ¶ After long consideration, amended the 1928 Standard Container Act by legalizing



CANDIDATE GARTIN (DARK SUIT) & ADMIRERS
For Jim Crow, a surprise apprentice.

Harry White) that his superiors arbitrarily refuse to believe the charges.

After the McCarthy-Army hearings ended last week, Committee Chairman Karl Mundt disclosed that he had been thinking about this problem, and he tentatively offered a solution. Mundt suggested setting up in the Justice Department a "Bureau of Personnel Security" to evaluate FBI reports. In cases where the bureau finds disloyalty or subversion, it would have the power to order an employee's suspension. Where a finding of security risk is based on evidence less dangerous to the nation (e.g., drug addiction, excessive gabbiness), the bureau would only be able to recommend that he be suspended.

Mundt's proposal might close the gap created by the FBI's quite proper refusal to evaluate its own reports. Unless some central agency is created, Government departments will continue to handle security evidence by inconsistent standards.

and clapped with electric excitement when Gartin said: "The greatest champion of white supremacy in our generation was Theodore G. Bilbo." He charged that "the great cause of white supremacy suffered a stunning defeat . . ." when Bilbo's right to sit in the U.S. Senate was challenged before his death in 1947. Gartin, who had never hinted that he planned such a campaign, tongue-lashed Eastland for failing to stand by Bilbo when most of the Senate refused to speak to the old man. He drew the loudest cheers of all when he promised: "We will not in this state see our segregated way of life broken down." When Gartin finished speaking, women rushed to kiss him on the cheek and men to shake his hand.

The speech stunned liberal Mississippi newsmen (said one: "He isn't that kind of guy at all"). More important, it was characteristic of the intemperate reactions to the Supreme Court's segregation decision that have begun to come out of the Deep

a smaller, round stove, 3-bu. basket for fruits and vegetables. Already legal are 3-bu. baskets made of splints, but, explained Florida's Spessard Holland, these are less satisfactory for tree-ripened fruit.

¶ Passed a \$29 billion defense appropriation after voting down, 38 to 50, Massachusetts' John Kennedy's attempt to add \$350 million to keep the Army at its present 10-division strength. Michigan's Homer Ferguson argued that the cost of continuing the two divisions at issue would be \$870 million and mean the drafting of an additional 260,000 men.

Suicide in the Senate

A fortnight ago Wyoming's Senator Lester C. (for Callaway) Hunt, 61, completed a lengthy hospital checkup, announced that because of ill health (a kidney ailment) he would not run again. One morning last week, Hunt entered the Senate Office Building, his coat partially cloaking a .22-cal. Winchester rifle. In his office, Hunt sat down in the swivel chair behind his desk and fired a shot through his brain. Four hours later, after emergency surgery failed, Lester Hunt was dead.*

Just completing his first Senate term, Hunt seldom stole the limelight, but was respected for his painstaking work on the Armed Services Committee. A semi-pro baseball pitcher in his youth, he spent 22 years in politics (twice state governor), and was the Senate's only dentist. Wyoming's Governor C. J. Rogers, a Republican, said he expected to name Hunt's successor soon to serve until next January. In doing so he will break the political tie in the Senate (47 Republicans, 47 Democrats and Wayne Morse).

* Senate oldtimers recalled only one previous suicide by an incumbent Senator. On Oct. 14, 1903 Frank B. Brandegee, Connecticut Republican, killed himself by inhaling gas in the bathroom of his Washington apartment.



FRIEND ROEBLING
A profit.

United Press

NEW JERSEY

Joker's Heritage

On or about May 1, Harold Giles Hoffman, 58, banker, former governor and one of the most popular men in New Jersey, sent his eldest daughter a sealed envelope marked: "To be opened only in the event of my death. To be read, considered and destroyed." Last week Hoffman's scandalous secret became known. "It is a sad heritage I leave," he had written.

The Funeral. Hoffman was a wise-cracking, openhanded, glad-handing politician who became governor at 39 (in 1935). He lost the next two times he tried (1940 and 1946), and clung to an appointive job as \$13,500-a-year director of New Jersey's employment security offices and funds (\$600 million). He loved elaborate practical jokes, such as rigging up



Underwood & Unimpaired
GOVERNOR HOFFMAN
A pretense.

a phone to sprinkle water on an unsuspecting caller. He was generous toward needy voters and toward himself; he lived well and rode around in a chauffeur-driven Cadillac. He seemed indignant last March when he was suspended, with little explanation, for "misconduct in office." He huffed, "Everybody knows that all I've got out of a lifetime of public service is a mortgage and \$150 in the bank."

When he died on June 4, some 10,000 mourners showed up for his funeral at South Amboy, the New Jersey shore town where he was born, grew up, went into banking (South Amboy Trust Co.) and politics (as mayor and Congressman). Two U.S. Senators and six governors, past and present, were honorary pallbearers. Flowers crammed the largest hall in town, the high-school auditorium, where his body lay in state.

In the state capital, with flags at half-staff, Democrats and Republicans alike arose to defend Hoffman's memory and



Eliot Elisofon—Life
DAUGHTER ADA
A plea.

attack the man who suspended him: Governor Robert B. Meyner. Mrs. Ada Leonard, 33, Hoffman's oldest daughter, demanded that his name be cleared "unconditionally." Later, in her home, she opened the sealed envelope, read the contents, and cried for a long time. She destroyed the letter and then, on her lawyer's advice, told Governor Meyner what it said.

The Letter. Last week Meyner, a Democrat, now certain of his case against ex-Governor Hoffman, a Republican, released the notes which Mrs. Leonard had made of her father's last letter. It was an extraordinary document: "There is one thing, hon, which I have done that cannot be condoned, although I always had the highest intentions . . .

"I first became involved in monetary difficulties when, as a very young man and a very poor man, I ran for Congress . . . I 'temporarily' covered by drawing from inactive accounts at the South Amboy Trust Company. What with the high cost of Washington living, the maintenance of two homes, and what I can only label as the expensive naiveté of a newcomer Congressman, things, instead of bettering, only got worse . . .

"I suffered further disappointments at the hands of friends who promised to pay election expenses but, it subsequently developed, only at the price of state favors which I considered it impossible to grant. Things got deeper and deeper until, in 1938, I found myself involved to the extent of \$100,000 . . . I was obliged to go to a certain state official, unnamed but dead, explain my whole situation and plead for his help . . . He blackmailed me into giving him something like \$150,000.

"For these many years, as you may well imagine, I have lived in constant fear . . . Now I must leave it, dear, to you to do what you know must be done . . . Mother also is a very honorable

woman and I know she will want to contribute everything she possibly can above her actual subsistence needs, to see this thing through for me."

The Spreading Circle. The treasurer of the South Amboy Trust Co., which Hoffman helped to found and direct and which thrived on state funds, claimed that certificates of a \$300,000 state deposit were forged. Apparently Hoffman had embezzled \$300,000 in state funds to cover his takings, but that was not all. Governor Meyner suspended four state officials, released 44 pages of detailed charges indicating that the scandal spread far into Jersey politics. Sample charges:

¶ Hoffman deposited \$3,427,000 of state money without interest in the Trenton Trust Co., run by his friend and fellow Republican, Mrs. Mary Gindhart Roebling (whose late husband's family built the Brooklyn Bridge). This enabled her bank to earn about \$300,000 in the last five years. The Trenton Trust Co., in turn, deposited \$130,000 last year in a non-interest account in Hoffman's South Amboy Bank.

¶ He gave a friendly-state employee \$1,000 a year in overtime for no work.

¶ He leased or bought for the state eight buildings at "exorbitant" prices, arranging to pay one builder \$931,000 for property valued at less than \$300,000.

¶ He gave 50 or so favored companies low unemployment-insurance rates that saved them "hundreds of thousands of dollars."

Investigation of the charges seemed likely to involve dozens of politicians and endanger G.O.P. ticket chances in November. Hoffman's daughter Ada called on her father's friends (she said that he had at least 300,000 of them) for contributions to make up the missing funds, but the response was not overwhelming. "He could never say no," she said sorrowfully. "That was his trouble."

ORGANIZATIONS

Indian Givers?

The Red Cross national chairman, E. Roland Harriman of Groton, Yale ('17) and Brown Brothers, is a selfless humanitarian of long standing, but he is not noted for diplomacy. He was in a particularly undiplomatic mood last week when he arose at Los Angeles to address the 1954 convention of the Red Cross. "Developments in recent disaster operations," he said severely, would force Red Cross to return to its prewar policy of making special fund drives to help stricken cities rather than continuing to furnish aid out of its general fund. As a case in point, Harriman pointed to Flint, Mich. When a disastrous tornado hit Flint last June, he said, the Red Cross spent \$600,000 to help victims. Meanwhile, a special committee in Flint was raising more than \$500,000 in relief funds. Did the Red Cross get any of its money back? Said Harriman: "Not one cent of this was turned over to Red Cross . . . Communities that don't help themselves . . . can

scarcely expect in the future to be recipients of nationwide generosity." Harriman added the same thing had happened "elsewhere." A Red Cross pressagent told a newsman that Harriman meant Waco, Texas and Worcester, Mass., both scenes of destructive tornadoes last year. Teletype machines clacked out the story across the country—and the scrap was on.

Mike Gorman, editor of the *Flint Journal*, snapped that Harriman had smeared Flint and the civic leaders who directed the local fund drive. Gorman attributed to Harriman a motive that might broaden the controversy. Said he: "Despicably, Mr. Harriman has used this disaster . . . in a desperate effort to retard the national development of federated giving (e.g., Community Chests). Undoubtedly, it is more than a coincidence that Flint and



RED CROSS'S HARRIMAN
Fury after the storm.

Michigan have been notable in the successful application of this principle." One Flint resident said that he would never give "another nickel" to Red Cross. Massachusetts Governor Christian Herter demanded an apology to Worcester. Fund officials in all three cities acknowledged that they had turned only token sums over to the Red Cross. But they pointed out that the special funds went toward replacing losses suffered in the storm, education of orphans, patching roofs, etc. Spokesmen for all three cities also pointed out that their citizens had given generously to the Red Cross year after year.

Carter Higgins, chairman of the Worcester Red Cross chapter, said sourly: "We can't condone the National's ineptness in public relations. This has given us a public-relations problem for a long time." A Waco alderman, ex-Mayor Ralph Wolf, put it more bluntly: "The trouble with the Red Cross," he said, "is that they have too many workers . . . who specialize in making people madder than hell."

CRIME

The Odds Were Right

Even before Alabama became a state (1819), riffraff, bond jumpers, cardsharps and other fugitives from Georgia were crossing the muddy Chattahoochee River to find haven in wicked little Phenix City. As time passed, respectable families came to Phenix City, too, but gamblers, pimps and narcotics pushers still ran the town, and fattened on the trade of soldiers from Ft. Benning, just across the river near Columbus, Ga. This year Lawyer Albert L. Patterson ran for attorney general of Alabama on a pledge to shut down vice throughout the state, and especially in his home town of Phenix City (pop. 23,000). He won the nomination, which means election, but he did not seem jubilant. In a speech one day last week, Patterson said: "I believe I have only one chance out of 100 of being sworn in." The odds were about right. The day after the speech, Patterson was shot and killed in a parking lot near the Russell County courthouse.

Governor Gordon Persons ordered National Guardsmen carrying submachine guns into Phenix City, and rushed there himself. For the first time the Army put the whole town off-limits to Benning troops. (In World War II General George Patton, in command at Benning, once threatened to clean up Phenix City with tanks.)

Patterson's murder was the climax of a long tradition of violence that has touched both hoodlums and the respectable families on upper-class Summerville Road. Hoyt Shepherd, onetime casino owner and political boss, has been attacked and wounded, homes have been bombed, Lawyer Patterson's office was once set afire, and members of the Russell Betterment Association have been beaten on the street.

Governor Persons shut down Phenix City's bars and gambling halls, offered a reward for the arrest of Patterson's killer, and went up to the county courthouse for a showdown with Phenix City's myopic law-enforcement officers. He warned them: "This is the end of the line." Patterson's son, John, said he would "carry out the program of my father," run for attorney general, but many persons in Phenix City were badly frightened. Alton V. Foster, manager of the Chamber of Commerce, quit his job and got ready to move his family out of town. Said he: "This has reached the point where I personally cannot endure it any longer. I'm through."

CIVIL DEFENSE

The Open Road

The Civil Defense Administration last week was planning to recommend to state governments to take down the familiar road signs that instruct civilians not to use highways in event of enemy attack. Reason: the signs, put up in the duck-and-hide days of the atomic bomb, do not make sense in the run-for-your-life hydrogen-bomb age.

THE HANDOUT

Throughout its eight weeks of hearings and deliberations on the case of Physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, the Atomic Energy Commission's security board tried to hold a tight cloak of secrecy around its proceedings. The board's purpose, to conduct an orderly hearing with no taint of McCarthyism, was laudable. But there was an unfortunate result: a widely distorted public picture of the case.

From the first, the reporting on the Oppenheimer case suffered seriously from a basic shortcoming of Washington newsgathering: dependence on the handout. Naturally, the security board had no pressagent to predigest the news. On the other hand, Oppenheimer's attorneys were wise in the ways of press relations. As a result, many dispatches filed out of Washington gave a portrait seen through the eyes of counsel for J. Robert Oppenheimer.

Oppenheimer's lawyers, not the security board, handed out texts of the board's majority and minority reports, along with the lawyers' own comments. The top sheet of their handout was a handy, one-page index which stressed the board's finding that Oppenheimer was loyal. Naturally,

Oppenheimer's lawyers played down most of the board's unfavorable findings. They singled out and emphasized one criticism which, out of context, suggested that the board was unfair to Oppenheimer. This was the charge that he had lacked enthusiasm for the hydrogen bomb project. Lazily, many editors followed the lawyers' line.

To set the record straight, the Atomic Energy Commission last week took an unusual step: it made public the 500,000-word transcript of the case. But even that did not correct the distortion.

To give reporters time to read the transcript and write considered stories, the AEC set a release date 18 hours after the copies were handed out. But within one hour the Mutual Broadcasting System's Fulton Lewis Jr. broke the release date and used material from the transcript. To meet that kind of competition, reporters rushed onto the wires with stories admittedly written after only a shallow skimming of the bulky transcript. As a result, much of the real meat (see below) of the 500,000 words uttered at the security-board hearings was left unchewed.

THE OPPENHEIMER CASE

IN its 992 pages of fine print, the Oppenheimer case transcript contained ample evidence to show why the Atomic Energy Commission's personnel security board reached a 2-1 decision that Physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer's security clearance should be revoked.

Basically, Oppenheimer's case was what he had outlined in his earlier, eloquent statement to the AEC (TIME, June 14). He had been a "fellow traveler," an active Communist fronter from late 1936 until around 1942, but all that was behind him. He had been a loyal citizen, working hard for his Government ever since he went to work on the atomic bomb in 1942. To support their case, Oppenheimer's lawyers had called in an impressive list of character witnesses. Notable on the list were men who had worked above Oppenheimer, including some who had a measure of responsibility for what he did, and they expressed broad-gauge opinions. Among them were:

¶ New York Banker Gordon Dean, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission in 1950-53. Dean had suffered some doubts about Oppenheimer's "very unpleasant early associations," but finally had concluded that the physicist was "a man of complete integrity . . . a very devoted man to his country."

¶ Vannevar Bush, director of the U.S. Office of Scientific Research and Development during World War II, now president of the Carnegie Institution. Bush had "complete confidence in Oppenheimer's loyalty, judgment and integrity." But he would not presume to prejudge the case before the board.

¶ Dr. James B. Conant, United States High Commissioner for Germany, former president of Harvard University. Conant still subscribed to a statement he had made about Oppenheimer in 1947: "A more loyal and sound American citizen

cannot be found in the whole United States."

¶ Dr. Norris Edwin Bradbury, professor of physics at the University of California, who was selected by Oppenheimer as his successor at the Los Alamos atomic project in 1945. Once a graduate student under Professor Oppenheimer at California, Bradbury had found his old teacher "extremely helpful and cooperative," and "completely loyal to his country." He did not think that Oppenheimer had done anything to slow down development of the hydrogen bomb.

¶ General Leslie R. Groves, vice president of Remington Rand, wartime head of the Manhattan Project, who had appointed Oppenheimer director at Los Alamos in 1943. Groves was cautious. Oppenheimer had done a "magnificent job" at Los Alamos, but "you must remember that he left my control shortly after the war was over." While Oppenheimer "did not always keep the faith with respect to the strict interpretation of the security rules," neither did other leading scientists.

When he appointed Oppenheimer, he was aware that there were suspicions, but he was not aware of all the derogatory material in the Atomic Energy Commission's bill of particulars for this hearing. If he had to make the same decision again, under the same conditions, he would appoint Oppenheimer. "In general, my policy was to consider the fact that the man was already in the project, and that made it very questionable whether I should separate him, and also whether I should separate him under what might be termed unpleasant conditions, because then you never know what you are going to do to him. Are you going to drive him over to the other side or not?"

A Piece of Idiocy. Despite the array of testimonials, the record contained evidence that clearly gave the board majority

serious doubts about Oppenheimer as a security risk. In the list of witnesses against J. Robert Oppenheimer, the most effective was J. Robert Oppenheimer himself. His testimony showed that he had lied repeatedly in the past about important security matters. What he said in the hearing caused the board to comment, mildly enough, that Oppenheimer was even now being "less than candid."

The most telling example of Oppenheimer's past capacity for untruths was drawn out in cross-examination about his relationships with his good friend Haakon Chevalier, a linguist who was once a professor at the University of California. Chevalier was, by Oppenheimer's own testimony, a "fellow traveler" and "quite a Red." Oppenheimer's story about a key incident with Chevalier was brief enough.

Security Board Counsel Roger Robb*: Would you begin at the beginning and tell us exactly what happened?

Oppenheimer: Yes. One day . . . in the winter of 1942-43, Haakon Chevalier came to our home. It was, I believe, for dinner, but possibly for a drink. When I went out into the pantry, Chevalier followed me or came with me to help me. He said: "I saw George Eltenton [a Russian-trained scientist] recently." [He said that] Eltenton had told him that he had a method . . . of getting technical information to Soviet scientists. He didn't describe the means. I thought I said, "But that is treason." I'm not sure. I said anyway something, "This is a terrible thing to do." Chevalier said or expressed complete agreement. That was the

* A onetime (1931-38) Assistant U.S. Attorney in Washington, Lawyer Robb, 46, was hired by the AEC in February to handle the Oppenheimer case. A Yaleman ('25), Robb is associated with the Washington law firm of Bingham, Collins, Porter and Kistler, is a vice president of the District of Columbia Bar Association.

end of it. It was a very brief conversation. But the full story of the incident was not so brief. Not until the next August—more than half a year after the incident occurred—did Oppenheimer say anything about it to security officers. And when he did, by his own testimony, he "invented a cock-and-bull story." Among the several officers he admitted lying to were General Groves and Colonel Boris T. Pash, an Army counterintelligence officer.

Security Board Counsel Robb: Did you tell Pash the truth about this thing?

Oppenheimer: No.

Q: You lied to him?

A: Yes.

Q: What did you tell Pash that was not true?

A: That Eltenton had attempted to approach three members of the project . . . through intermediaries . . .

Q: So that we may be clear, did you discuss with or disclose to Pash the identity of Chevalier?

A: No.

Q: Let's refer for the time being to Chevalier as X.

A: All right . . .

Q: Didn't you say that X approached three people?

A: Probably.

Q: Why did you do that, Doctor?

A: Because I was an idiot.

Q: Is that your only explanation, Doctor?

A: I was reluctant to mention Chevalier . . . no doubt somewhat reluctant to mention myself.

Q: But why did you tell him that Chevalier had gone to three people?

A: I have no explanation for that except the one already offered . . .

Q: Did you tell Colonel Pash that X had spoken to you about the use of microfilm?

A: It seems unlikely. You have a record, and I will abide by it.

Q: If X had spoken to you about the use of microfilm, that would have shown definitely that he was not an innocent contact?

A: It certainly would.

Q: Did you tell Colonel Pash that X had told you the information would be transmitted through someone at the Russian Consulate?

(No reply.)

Q: Did you?

A: I would have said not, but I clearly see that I must have.

Q: If X had said that, that would have shown conclusively that it was a criminal conspiracy, would it not?

A: That is right.

Q: Did Pash ask you for the name of X?

A: I imagine he did.

Q: Don't you know that he did?

A: Sure.

Q: Did he tell you why he wanted it?

A: In order to stop the business . . .

Q: And didn't you know, Doctor, that by refusing to give the name of X you were impeding the investigation?

A: I must have known that . . .

Q: Why did you go into such great

circumstantial detail about this thing if you were telling a cock-and-bull story?

A: I fear this whole thing is a piece of idiocy. I'm afraid I can't explain why there was a consul, why there was microfilm, why there were three people on the project, why two of them were at Los Alamos . . .

Q: Isn't it a fair statement to say, Dr. Oppenheimer, that, according to your testimony now, you told not one lie to Colonel Pash but a whole fabrication and tissue of lies?

A: Right . . .

While the whole "cock-and-bull story" had a ring of the past in it, Oppenheimer's association with the Red-tainted Chevalier did not. He testified that when he was in Paris last December, he and Mrs.



WITNESS OPPENHEIMER
Shifting recollections.

Oppenheimer saw Mr. and Mrs. Chevalier on two occasions, had dinner with them one evening.

"A Better Summary." In his defense against the charge that he delayed the development of the hydrogen bomb, Oppenheimer was also a bad witness for himself. In the past he had maintained that he, as chairman of the General Advisory Committee to the AEC, had not opposed the hydrogen bomb. What he was against, he insisted, was a "crash program" to build the bomb in a hurry, with very high priorities which he felt might interfere with A-bomb production. But he ran into difficulty as Security Board Counsel Robb cross-examined him.

Robb: Doctor, is it a fair summary of your answer . . . that what the GAC opposed in its October 29, 1949 meeting was merely a crash program for the development of the Super [the H-bomb]?

Oppenheimer: Yes. I think it would be a better summary to say we opposed this crash program as the answer to the Soviet atomic bomb.

Q: What did you mean by a crash program?

A: On the basis of what was then known . . . a commitment be made to build this thing irrespective of further study and with a very high priority, a program in which alternatives would not have an opportunity to be weighed . . .

Q: Doctor, isn't it true that [you wrote] the report of the GAC?

A: I wrote the main report, Yes.

Q: Isn't it true that the report of the GAC and the annex to which you subscribed unqualifiedly opposed the development of the Super at any time?

A: At that time.

Q: At any time?

A: No, at least let us say we were questioned about that in a discussion with the commission, and we made it clear that this could not be an unqualified and permanent opposition . . .

Q: Didn't the annex to which you subscribed say in so many words: "We believe a super bomb should never be produced"?

A: Yes, it did.

Q: Do you interpret that as opposing only a crash program?

A: No. It opposed the program.

On the question whether the GAC was unanimous in its opposition to the development of the hydrogen bomb, Dr. Oppenheimer had additional difficulty.

Robb: Now I have a note here, Doctor, that you testified that there was a surprising unanimity. I believe that was your expression, at the GAC meeting of October 29, 1949, that the United States ought not to take the initiative at that time in an all-out thermonuclear program. Am I correct in my understanding of your testimony?

A: Right.

Q: In other words, everybody on the committee felt that way about it?

A: Everybody on the committee expressed themselves that way.

Q: How many people were on the committee?

A: There were nine on the committee. One man was absent in Sweden.

Q: Who was that?

A: Seaborg [Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, professor of chemistry at the University of California].

Q: So you didn't know how he felt about it?

A: We did not . . . He was in Sweden, and there was no communication with him.

Q: You didn't poll him by mail or anything?

A: This was not a convenient thing to do.

Later that day Counsel Robb pulled that testimony out from under Dr. Oppenheimer.

Robb: You testified that you had no intimation from Dr. Seaborg prior to the GAC meeting of October 29, 1949, as to what his views on the subject were. I am going to show you a letter . . . dated October 14, 1949, addressed to you, signed "Glenn Seaborg," and ask you whether you

received that letter prior to the meeting of October 29, 1949.

Oppenheimer: I am going to say before I see it that I had no recollection of it . . .

Q: All right, Doctor. You told this board this morning that Dr. Seaborg did not express himself prior to the meeting of October 29, 1949.

A: That is right. That was my recollection.

Q: Was that true?

A: No, that was not true.

In his letter Dr. Seaborg had said that he "would have to hear some good arguments before I could take on sufficient courage to recommend not going toward" a thermonuclear program. He noted that Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence, director of the radiation laboratory at the University of California, was already proposing to get the program under way. If the GAC were asked to comment on the proposal, he wrote, "It seems to me clearly we should heartily endorse it." Despite this sharp exception to the GAC's "unanimous" stand, Dr. Oppenheimer originally had said that he did not recall the letter.

"An Odd Point of View." Among many scientists Oppenheimer is held in high esteem, and even awe. Yet a number of his colleagues came before the security board, in answer to subpoenas, and testified against him. Among them was Dr. Luis Alvarez, professor of physics at the University of California, who was on the staff at Los Alamos during World War II (he helped develop the detonating mechanism for the atomic bomb). In September 1949, after the Russians exploded an atomic bomb, Dr. Alvarez and Dr. Lawrence decided to push for development of the H-bomb. Nearly all of the scientists they reached were enthusiastic and anxious to get the program going. Dr. Alvarez testified, He expected Oppenheimer to be enthusiastic, too, because during World War II Oppenheimer had been anxious to get on with thermonuclear research. But in 1949, in the face of the Soviet threats, he found Oppenheimer opposed.

Counsel Robb: What did he tell you?

Alvarez: He said he did not think the United States should build the hydrogen bomb, and the main reason he gave for this . . . was that if we built a hydrogen bomb, then the Russians would build a hydrogen bomb, whereas if we did not build a hydrogen bomb, then the Russians would not build a hydrogen bomb. I found this such an odd point of view that I don't understand it to this day . . .

Q: You testified that you talked to various individuals about your plan and the plans of others for the development of the thermonuclear weapon in early October 1949. Is that right?

A: Yes, sir.

Q: At that time these individuals were enthusiastic for going ahead with it. Is that right?

A: That was my very strong impression. **Q:** To your knowledge, were those conversations in advance of any talks that these people had with Dr. Oppenheimer?

A: I think that is so, sir . . .

Q: Subsequently these people changed their views. Is that right?

A: Quite drastically, yes.

Q: Did you learn at that time whether in the interim they had talked to Dr. Oppenheimer?

A: I am sure that in the interim they talked with Dr. Oppenheimer, because the interim extends until now.

Later, Dr. Alvarez was questioned by Dr. Ward V. Evans, professor emeritus of chemistry at Loyola University of Chicago, a member of the security board (also later was the one member to vote for restoring Oppenheimer's clearance).

Q: Do you think that Dr. Oppenheimer had considerable power with men like Conant, Bush and Groves?

A: I don't think power is the right



COUNSEL ROBB
Documented reminders.

word, Dr. Oppenheimer is certainly one of the most persuasive men that has ever lived, and certainly had influence. They respected his opinions and listened to him.

Q: Looking by hindsight, do you think he showed good judgment in the fact that he opposed this bomb in the light of present conditions?

A: I think he showed exceedingly poor judgment. I told him so the first time he told me he was opposed to it. I have continued to think so. The thing which I thought at that time was the overpowering reason for building the hydrogen bomb was [that] if we did not do it, some day we might wake up and read headlines and see pictures of an explosion such as we saw a month or so ago, only this would be done off the coast of Siberia. I felt sure that this would be one of the most disastrous things that could possibly happen to this country. I thought we must not let this happen.

"Elements of the Mystic." Wendell Mitchell Latimer, professor of chemistry at the University of California and asso-

ciate director of the university's radiation laboratory, painted the same picture as Dr. Alvarez. Dr. Latimer wanted to move ahead with thermonuclear development right after the Russians exploded an atom bomb in 1949.

Robb: Do you recall whether you talked to any other scientists . . . ?

Latimer: Yes . . . I talked to everybody I could . . . I tried to build up pressure for it . . .

Q: What was the reception to your suggestions received at that period of time? I am speaking of the time two or three weeks after the Russian explosion.

A: It was favorable. I would say. We met practically no opposition, as I recall.

Q: Will you tell us whether or not that situation changed?

A: It definitely changed.

Q: When?

A: Within a few weeks. There had been a lot of back pressure built up. I think, primarily from the Advisory Committee [the GAC].

Q: Did you ascertain the source of any of this opposition?

A: I judge the source of it was Dr. Oppenheimer.

Q: Why?

A: You know, he is one of the most amazing men that the country has ever produced in his ability to influence people. It is just astounding the influence that he has on a group. It is an amazing thing. His domination of the General Advisory Committee was so complete that he always carried the majority with him, and I don't think any views came out of that committee that weren't essentially his views . . .

Q: Would you care to give the board, sir, any comments you have, upon the basis of your knowledge of Dr. Oppenheimer, as to his character, his loyalty and his associations? . . .

A: That is a rather large order.

Q: I know it is, Doctor.

A: His associations at Berkeley were well known—the fact that he did have Communist friends. I never questioned his loyalty. There were elements of the mystic in his apparent philosophy of life that were very difficult to understand . . . A man's motives are just something that you can't discuss, but all his reactions were such as to give me considerable worry about his judgment as a security risk.

Confused & Complicated. The sharpest blows any scientist struck at Oppenheimer came from Dr. Edward Teller, the physicist who developed the H-bomb. In 1942, he said, Oppenheimer was all for thermonuclear experimentation. But after Germany and Japan were defeated, he used his influence strongly against it. As a result, there was little progress until the Oppenheimer advisory committee's recommendation was overruled by President Truman in 1950.

Robb: Doctor, let me ask you for your opinion as an expert on this question. Suppose you had gone to work on the thermonuclear in 1945 or 1946—really gone to work on it. Can you give us any

opinion as to when in your view you might have achieved that weapon, and would you explain your opinion?

Teller: It is my belief that if at the end of the war some people like Dr. Oppenheimer would have lent moral support—not even their own work, just moral support—to work on the thermonuclear gadget. I think we could have kept at least as many people in Los Alamos as we then recruited in 1949 under very difficult conditions. I therefore believe that, if we had gone to work in 1945, we could have achieved the thermonuclear bomb just about four years earlier.

On the question of Oppenheimer's loyalty and security, Dr. Teller had well-defined views.

Teller: I do not want to suggest any [disloyalty]. I know Dr. Oppenheimer as an intellectually most alert and a very complicated person, and I think it would be presumptuous and wrong on my part if I would try in any way to analyze his motives. But I have always assumed, and I now assume, that he is loyal to the United States. I believe this, and I shall believe it until I see very conclusive proof to the opposite.

Q: Do you or do you not believe that Dr. Oppenheimer is a security risk?

A: In a great number of cases I have seen Dr. Oppenheimer act—I understood that Dr. Oppenheimer acted—in a way which for me was exceedingly hard to understand. I thoroughly disagreed with him in numerous issues, and his actions frankly appeared to me confused and complicated. To this extent I feel that I would like to see the vital interests of this country in hands which I understand better, and therefore trust more. In this very limited sense I would like to express a feeling that I would feel personally more secure if public matters would rest in other hands.

In addition to the doubts created by Oppenheimer's stand on the hydrogen bomb, the board heard that there was serious concern about his attitude toward detection of atomic explosions in Russia. Air Force Major General Roscoe Charles Wilson, who held research and new weapons assignments during and after World War II, testified that Oppenheimer opposed detection devices to such an extent that "the overall effect was to deny the Air Force the mechanism which we felt was essential to determine when this bomb went off." As a result of this and other actions by Oppenheimer, General Wilson testified: "I felt compelled to go to the Director of Intelligence to express my concern over what I felt was a pattern of action that was simply not helpful to national defense."

A Unique Scope. The testimony ranged all the way to those who bluntly questioned his loyalty. David Tressell Griggs, professor of geophysics at the University of California at Los Angeles, new weapons consultant for the Air Force during World War II, told the board: "I want to say, and I can't emphasize too strongly, that Dr. Oppenheimer is the only one of my

scientific acquaintances about whom I have ever felt there was a serious question as to their loyalty."

The most direct attack on Oppenheimer's loyalty before the board came from William Liscum Borden of Pittsburgh, assistant to the manager of the Westinghouse atomic-power division, who was executive director of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy from 1949 to 1953. He testified that he had written FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover a letter last November, expressing opinions that he still holds. Said his letter:

"As you know, [J. Robert Oppenheimer] has for some years enjoyed access to various critical activities of the National Security Council, the Department of State, the Department of Defense, the Army, Navy and Air Force, the Research and Development Board, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Resources Board, and the National Science Foundation. His access covers most new weapons being developed by the armed forces, war plans at least in comprehensive outline, complete details as to atomic and hydrogen weapons and stockpile data, the evidence on which some of the principal CIA intelligence estimates is based, United States participation in the United Nations and NATO, and many other areas of high-security sensitivity.

"Because the scope of his access may well be unique, because he has had custody of an immense collection of classified papers covering military intelligence and diplomatic as well as atomic-energy matters, and because he also possesses a scientific background enabling him to grasp the significance of classified data of a technical nature, it seems reasonable to estimate that he is, and for some years has been, in a position to compromise more vital and detailed information affecting the national defense and security than any other individual in the United States. . . . As chairman or as an official and unofficial member of more than 35 important Government committees, panels, study groups and projects, he has oriented or dominated key policies involving every principal United States security department and agency except the FBI.

"The purpose of this letter is to state my own exhaustively considered opinion, based upon years of study of the available classified evidence, that more probably than not J. Robert Oppenheimer is an agent of the Soviet Union."

Among the factors which led him to this conclusion, Borden wrote, were Oppenheimer's long record of close Communist associations which survived the Russian-Nazi pact of 1939, his financial contributions to Communist causes, his false statements to security officers, his stand on the H-bomb.

Counsel for Oppenheimer declined to cross-examine Borden, on the ground that what he had submitted was not evidence but his own conclusions. On that point Security Board Chairman Gordon Gray

agreed, asserting that the board "has no evidence before it that Dr. Oppenheimer . . . has been functioning as an espionage agent."

The Puzzled Banker. The board majority's view was more nearly summed up in Counsel Robb's cross-examination of John J. McCloy, board chairman of the Chase National Bank, former (1941-45) Assistant Secretary of War, who was one of the character witnesses on behalf of Oppenheimer.

Robb: As far as you know, Mr. McCloy, do you have any employee of your bank who has been for any considerable period of time on terms of rather intimate and friendly association with thieves and safe-crackers?

McCloy: No. I don't know of anyone. . . .

Q: Suppose you had a branch bank manager, and a friend of his came to him one day and said: "I have some friends and contacts who are thinking about coming to your bank to rob it. I would like to talk to you about maybe leaving the vault open some night so they could do it." and your branch manager rejected the suggestion. Would you expect that branch manager to report the incident?

A: Yes.

Q: If he didn't report it, would you be disturbed about it?

A: Yes.

Q: Let us go a bit further. Supposing the branch bank manager waited six or eight months to report it, would you be rather concerned about why he had not done it before?

A: Yes.

Q: Suppose, when he did report it, he said this friend of mine, a good friend of mine, I am sure he was innocent, and therefore I won't tell you who he is. Would you be concerned about that? Would you urge him to tell you?

A: I would certainly urge him to tell me for the security of the bank.

Q: Now, supposing your branch bank manager, in telling you the story of his conversations with his friend, said: "My friend told me that these people that he knows that want to rob the bank told me that they had a pretty good plan. They had some tear gas and guns, and they had a car arranged for the getaway and had everything all fixed up." Would you conclude from that it was a pretty well-defined plot?

A: Yes.

Q: Now, supposing some years later this branch manager told you: "Mr. McCloy, I told you that my friend and his friends had a scheme all set up, as I have told you, with tear gas and guns and getaway car, but that was a lot of bunk. It just wasn't true. I told you a false story about my friend." Would you be a bit puzzled as to why he would tell you such a false story about his friend?

A: Yes, I think I would be.

The majority of Gordon Gray's security committee wound up feeling about Oppenheimer the way McCloy felt about Roger Robb's hypothetical bank manager.

FOREIGN NEWS

FRANCE

The Man of Change

"A speech may change an opinion, but never a vote," goes an old and cynical maxim of French politics. Last week in the marble hall of the National Assembly, the maxim was dramatically shattered. The bright and comparatively young politician who did it transformed overnight, for good or ill, the French and the world political scene.

He made himself France's new Premier, he breathed new life (and danger) into the expiring Geneva Conference, and he revived the prospect of a negotiated settlement in Indo-China. He brought a transfusion of young, fresh blood into the trouble-hardened arteries of French government. He ended the long postwar dominance of France by the Catholic M.R.P. party, whose two leaders, Robert Schuman and Georges Bidault, have served as Foreign Secretary through 18 different postwar Cabinets. He promised to break the deadlock over EDC that has so long undercut the strength and frayed the tempers of the Western alliance.

The odds weighed against his accomplishing what he hoped to do. It was not certain that what he thought best would best serve the interests of the West in the struggle against Communism. But a man of fresh ideas and heartening determination had taken command in France. His name is Pierre Mendès-France, and Frenchmen call him "The Man of Change."

Two in a Pool. By custom, the search for a new Premier to replace the down-fallen Joseph Laniel began with the man who had been most vigorous in opposition. That took President Coty straight to Mendès-France, a confident, energetic lawyer and economist (see box).

There was little questioning of Mendès-France's competence, but the pundits gave him almost no chance to get a majority. He was ambitious and personally disliked by some. The M.R.P. feared his demands for an Indo-China peace and his unfriendliness to EDC. The proud, nationalist-minded followers of Charles de Gaulle liked his reservations on EDC but suspected that he stood for ignominious surrender in Indo-China. In the press gallery, correspondents made up a pool. Only two guessed that Mendès-France would win a majority.

Peace First. In a tight, blue suit, Mendès-France stepped briskly forward and nervously began to speak in curt matter-of-fact tones. It was a daring foray, lucidly drafted and powerfully put. At the center of France's illness, said Mendès-France, is the hemorrhage of war in Indo-China. "Peace negotiated with our adversaries is required by the facts, and such a peace in turn [requires] the putting in order of our finances, revival of our economy and its expansion." But peace first.

Was Mendès-France proposing peace at any cost, as he had seemed to some to



FRANCE'S NEW PREMIER

Confirmed this week as France's 20th Premier since World War II: Pierre Mendès-France, 47. "I hate politics, I do not indulge in politics. I am not a politician," he says, but his unorthodox approach has proved him to be the most consummate political strategist in France today.

Upbringing: The name Mendès-France, according to some who bear it, goes back to about 1300 when their forebears were driven from Portugal because they were Jews. Those who fled to France added their new homeland's name. The Premier is frequently called only Mendès (pronounced *Mahn-dess*). Pierre's parents were well-to-do and he received good schooling. Admitted to the bar at 23, he was the youngest lawyer in France. A student-days fight with royalists gave Mendès-France a permanently splayed nose and 2) an urge to go into politics. Only 25, but wearing a mustache to appear older, he was elected a Deputy in 1932—the youngest in the Chamber of Deputies.

World War II: Volunteered for combat duty as an air-force lieutenant (navigator), fled France after the Nazi victory; was caught in Morocco and sentenced by Vichy to six years in prison for "desertion," but made a hacksaw-and-bed-sheet escape to the underground and then to the De Gaulle forces in England. Made bombing raids over France and Germany.

Postwar: Represented France at the Bretton Woods monetary conference. In 1944 he was named Minister of National Economy but quit after a few months, was made Finance Minister in 1946 but quit in a matter of days—each time because he could not win support for stringent anti-inflation measures. Has since turned down all Cabinet offers because he disapproved of the long succession of patchwork coalitions designed to do as little as

possible to offend as few as possible of France's variegated factions. "You cannot cauterize a wooden leg," said Mendès-France contemptuously.

Personal Traits: A chunky, fast-moving man with dwindling black hair, a broad nose, a sardonic look and a perpetual suggestion of 5-o'clock shadow. Mendès-France enjoys a pleasant family life (with an Egyptian-born wife, (see cut), sons of 18 and 20). Likes skiing and piano playing, has built a thriving private law practice in Paris.

Political Views: Describes himself as a French New Dealer, but his domestic program grows out of some essentially conservative premises: hard money, balanced budgets and sound businessmen's practices. Mendès-France has built his reputation solely by the thoroughness with which he digs into problems, the clarity with which he expresses himself. Last year, urging an end to the war in Indo-China, he came within 13 votes of being chosen Premier (TIME, June 15, 1953).

"To govern is to choose," says Mendès-France. He has argued in speech after speech in the Assembly that only by abandoning some of its commitments can France overcome its *immobilisme*. "France must limit her objectives, but attain them; establish a policy which is perhaps less ambitious than some would desire, but hold to it. Our aim must not be to give the illusion of grandeur, but to remake a nation whose word will be heard and respected."

suggest in the past? He brought cheers from those who feared that when he said: "France need not accept and will not accept conditions incompatible with its most vital interest, so France will remain in the Far East. Neither our allies nor enemies should harbor the slightest doubt on the meaning of our determination."

But Mendes-France was convinced that an honorable end to the fighting could be negotiated with the Communists, so he made a startling proposal to the National Assembly: approve him as Premier, and he would achieve peace within four weeks—by July 20—or resign. "Today is June 17. I will come to this rostrum before July 20 and report on the results. If no satisfactory solution can be reached by that date, you will be free of the contract between us."

Promises to Be Kept. To the surprised Deputies, he ticked off two other big promises of his proposed contract:

¶ By July 20, "at the latest," his government will submit "a coherent and detailed program for economic reform."

¶ Before the Assembly adjourns for vacation (late July), he will lay before it a compromise proposal to settle the question of German rearmament and the European Army. "France," said he, "can no longer prolong an uncertainty which affects the interests of the Western alliance."

"Our rule," Mendes-France said, "will be never to make promises that we cannot keep, but to keep those that we do make, no matter what the cost." Implicit in his proposal: a go-ahead on West German rearmament, but no European army in which Frenchmen and Germans would serve in common uniforms. Of the present EDC treaty, Mendes-France said: "... In such a delicate matter, no solution can be good, or even admissible, if imposed by a slight majority upon an ardent minority. Large national support is necessary."

Clearly gambling on shock appeal, he told the Deputies he would not follow the practice of "dosage"—the distribution of government ministries on the basis of parliamentary support—but would simply choose the men he thought best.

The Proposition. There, without cliché or frill, was a businesslike proposition. The faction-riven French Parliament had not heard the like of it in all the long postwar parade of has-beens, would-bes and never-could-bes. The Deputies retired in lively confusion to caucus.

Bidault, back from Geneva, warned his M.R.P.: "... If you vote for Mendes, you reverse all that we have accomplished in seven years." Bidault won (37 to 16), and his party decided to abstain. The Socialists voted to support the Mendes government but not to enter it. The Communists, to the embarrassment of Mendes, decided to throw all their 95 votes in his favor.

"We will vote for you," announced the Red spokesman as the Chamber reconvened, "because we wish to do everything possible for restoring peace in Indo-China."

Mendes gave the Communists an icy comeuppance. "I must tender my thanks ... for the precious support ..." he said. "[But] ... I ask what would be the feelings of our soldiers in Indo-China if they learned that a government was constituted thanks to the votes of those who have sullied men who devotedly died for their country ...?" If he did not get a clear majority without Communist votes, Mendes said, he would consider himself rejected.

In a rage, Communist Jacques Duclos cried: "That's unconstitutional!" Non-Communists roared with laughter. When asked in the lobby if his party would still vote for Mendes, Duclos shrugged: "Yes, one is not always free to do as he likes." At 2 a.m., the voice of the Assembly President droned out: "419 for, 47 against. Monsieur Mendes-France is invested."

Across the Lines. To a rumble of amazement, France got a new Premier. Even without the Communists, his majority was 324, or ten more than required. Mendes had broken across party lines, won parties essentially hostile to much of what he proposed to do, even persuaded ten members of M.R.P. to support him.

Mendes and his pretty wife, Lily, drove off to the Elysée Palace for the formal visit to President Coty, and finally, not long before dawn, the new Premier went

to bed. But in less than four hours, he was up and beating the political bushes for men who would join him in his 33-day marathon. By week's end Premier Mendes had a Cabinet notable for its youth (average age: 47, the same as the Premier's). One new feature: a Ministry for Moroccan and Tunisian Affairs, as support of Mendes' promise to ease the explosive North African problem, giving more independence to the natives of French North Africa.

Gone from government was Foreign Minister Bidault; Mendes kept the Foreign Ministry for himself. The new Premier-Foreign Minister said he might personally go to Geneva to learn what the price of peace in Indo-China would be. Much depended—for France and for the West—on how much France's "Man of Change" would prove willing to pay.

GENEVA

Back on the Hook

For a moment last week, the long, unhappy split in the U.S.-British relations seemed about to end. At Geneva, Britain's Anthony Eden shook off the lethargy induced by Communist voices, and declared he saw no further use in continuing discussion on Indo-China. Next day Sir Winston Churchill announced that he was going to Washington to visit President Eisenhower. Churchill had told Eisenhower he would not accept his invitation so long as there was British hope of a settlement at Geneva that acceptance might "prejudice": the meeting was intended to mark a major turning point in British policy, and to bring Britain into partnership with the U.S. in a defense of Southeast Asia.

But in the space of a few hours, and with little more than a seductive hint, a lifted eyebrow and a meaningful change in the tone of his voice, Red China's Chou En-lai sapped Britain's new-found resolution. In the process, he all but destroyed the purpose of Churchill's trip.

"Hope Revives." British susceptibility made it seem easy. Alarmed at Eden's threat to break off the talks, and worried when Churchill announced his trip, Chou met urgently with Eden. While committing himself to nothing, Chou hinted that the Communists might be willing to consider Laos and Cambodia separately from Viet Nam, and he rephrased some of his proposals to suggest that the Communists might withdraw some Viet Minh forces from those states. Eden promptly changed his plans for breaking off the conference. "HOPE REVIVES," cried the well-briefed British press.

Next day, the French Assembly installed a Premier pledged to get peace at Geneva within 30 days. Mendes-France's reported terms—abandonment of Northern Viet Nam and the Red River Delta, in return for a neutralized Laos and Cambodia—exactly accorded with the bargain Britain had long privately advocated. Eden put off his departure to confer through Saturday afternoon with Molotov, Chou and



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A Packaging Decision Can Change the Course of a Business



France's Jean Chauvel, hammering out an agreement that representatives of "the two sides" would meet immediately in Geneva or "on the spot" to discuss "the withdrawal of all foreign armed forces and of foreign military personnel" from both Laos and Cambodia, and report back to the conference in 21 days. The U.S.'s Bedell Smith was not even consulted, sat for four hours in his hotel waiting to hear what happened.

Grave Doubts. At the formal conference, Smith said plaintively that he had seen the proposal only ten minutes before it was presented. He warned grimly that withdrawal of "foreign military personnel" (suggested by Molotov) would deprive Laos and Cambodia of French military advisers, or of any right to outside technical or military assistance. He also expressed "grave doubts" that the military conversations would actually result in the withdrawal of Viet Minh invaders from Laos and Cambodia, since the Communists still insist that the Viet Minh were only "volunteers." The British and the French shrugged. The Communists had the West firmly back on the hook again.

At week's end there was a general exodus from Geneva. Molotov departed for Moscow, Bedell Smith flew off to Paris to see Mendès-France, en route to Washington. Two-thirds of the U.S. delegation went with him. Said one U.S. delegate disgustingly as he packed his bag: "There's a Southeast Asian Munich in the making here. I think the whole deal stinks to high heaven, and I want to get as far away from it as possible." Eden, too, stopped over in Paris to lunch with the new French Premier, then flew on to London, where he pronounced the week's work "the best result we could have hoped to achieve in the circumstances."

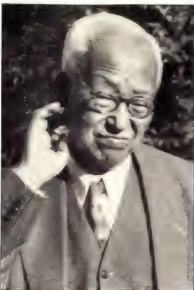
Straight Talk. In Washington, Churchill and Eden will still have much to put forward. Both have concluded that EDC is doomed, and want immediately to explore alternative methods for rearming the West Germans. The Bevanite wing of the Labor Party has lately been making much of the Britons' instinctive reluctance to give "guns to Huns" in any form; Churchill is anxious to get the issue settled well ahead of a possible general election, where as a campaign issue it could be mischievous.

They would also hear some straight talk. Here is how one top U.S. official feels: "It was very galling for Americans to sit and listen to Chou En-lai's tirades against the American imperialists when in fact it was only our desire not to weaken Britain and France that made us take positions in the Near and Far East entirely opposed to self-determination and our better judgment. We have, in fact, withheld aid which we would otherwise have given Egypt, only to avoid embarrassing Britain. The time has come to have some kind of clarification of relationships, particularly on how we will proceed in the so-called colonial areas."

There is now no sign that Churchill and Eden are ready to heal the basic rift. They

will argue that Asian opinion has been deeply impressed by the West's show of patience at Geneva, and that it would be absurd to ruin this impression by sudden "provocative" action just when a settlement may be in sight.

Ironically, the week's very events proved the fallacy of such reasoning. The louder the West begged for peace, the more the Communists demanded. The minute the West showed signs of impatience and resolution, as it did briefly last week, the Communists instantly reacted with concessions. The lesson was obvious for anyone to read who would: to bring the Communists to reason, the West must build its strength—not plead its weakness.



KOREA'S RHEE
A smile for a fact.

Solid 16

Almost unnoticed under the overshadowing menace of Indo-China, the conference on Korean unification was broken off last week at Geneva. The Korean talks, from which nothing had been expected by the U.S., had been paralyzed since early May, when Molotov refused the U.N. any role in supervising Korean elections, on the ground that the U.N. was not impartial because it had participated in the Korean war. In warding off Communist proposals—all of which were aimed at preventing free Korean elections—the 16 Korean war allies showed a healthful and effective solidarity.

The 16 signed a statement which was read by Thailand's Prince Wan Waithayakon: "We believe that it is better to face the fact of our disagreement [with the Communists] than to raise false hopes and mislead the people of the world into believing that there is agreement when there is none." In the face of this united front, Molotov and Chou En-lai got their signals crossed, Chou, raging, had blamed the U.S. alone for the impending breakoff.

Molotov asserted that all of the anti-Communist belligerents were to blame. "It is clear," Molotov fumed, "that the 16 had a clear-cut goal—to support and prolong the anti-nationalist, rotten, semi-fascist Syngman Rhee regime."

If Communist lamentations are a sign of success, then the Korean breakoff was a success for the West. In the far-off town of Chinhae, South Korea, where he was attending an anti-Communist conference ("Asia for the free Asians"), old Syngman Rhee tilted his intricately sculptured face away from the sun, and smiled at the news from Geneva. "I do not wish," he said to newsmen, "to appear as saying I told you so."

Belated R.S.V.P.

During the four years since Britain recognized Red China, the British chargé d'affaires in Peking suffered the kind of humiliation that a century ago would have led Lord Palmerston to dispatch a gunboat. The top Communist brass snubbed him; their juniors let him cool his heels in anterooms. His mission consisted largely of trying to free Britons who had been clapped in jail by Mao Tse-tung, and trying to get compensation for British firms whose assets had been expropriated by the Reds. The Communists never bothered to send diplomatic representation to London.

Last week Sir Winston Churchill announced in the House of Commons that the People's Government of China was sending a chargé d'affaires to London. All over the House there were murmurs of approval. Laborite Desmond Donnelly rose to remark that here at last was "long-delayed justification of the initiative originally taken by Ernest Bevin in 1950"; Socialists cheered, and Clement Attlee, who is leaving in August on a junket to Peking, nodded his approval.

Sitting Down with Reds

Eighty-three Americans are still prisoners in Red China, despite repeated U.S. protests. Of the 83—who have not been allowed to send or receive mail or even to have Red Cross parcels—64 are jailed; 35 civilians, mostly missionaries, 18 airmen shot down (according to the Reds) over Chinese territory, 11 Navy and Coast Guard men picked up after air crashes off the China coast. Nineteen others are not imprisoned but are not permitted to leave China.

The U.S. protests were forwarded through Humphrey Trevelyan, the British chargé d'affaires in Peking. A few weeks ago Trevelyan went to Geneva, and was allowed to get closer to Chou En-lai than he ever got in Peking. The U.S. asked him to try again.

"The Americans are here," he was told by one of Chou's underlings. "If they have any complaints, let them come to us directly." Chou En-lai snapped to a Canadian diplomat: "The Americans are behaving like children. We are prepared to sit down and negotiate anything with them at any time. But we insist on being

treated as equals, and the Americans refuse to do that."

So the Americans sat down and dealt with the Reds directly. The small U.S. party was headed by U. Alexis Johnson, Ambassador to Czechoslovakia (and former State Department adviser on the Korean war); the Chinese group was run by Wang Ping-nan, secretary general of the Peking delegation at Geneva.

"We have come here," Johnson said, "to do business. We want to see what can be accomplished." He handed over a list of the 83 Americans, and charged that their detention in China is illegal. Icily, Wang retorted that all the Americans had been accused of crimes and duly convicted. Later he said that 15 of the 83 Americans are dead.

Wang also countercharged that some 5,000 Chinese students are illegally detained in the U.S. (only a few hundred of these asked for exit permits, which in most cases were granted). Then, unexpectedly, Wang thawed. Last week he promised that henceforth the Americans will have mail privileges and Red Cross parcels. He even hinted that, if their behavior as prisoners was good, there might be "commutations" of sentence and releases. Consensus: the Chinese were holding out one more string, seeing how seriously the U.S. rose to the bait, testing to see how much the U.S. could be made to pay.

INDO-CHINA

The Latecomer

The new Vietnamese Prime Minister emerged from his drab Paris hotel one day last week, and took the subway across town. At the Palais d'Orsay he went up to his new government offices (a second-floor hotel room), where he started dictating memoranda to his executive secretary (a part-time animated-cartoon artist). All day the Prime Minister greeted diplomats, newspapermen and Vietnamese well-wishers in courtly turmoil, now and then lapsing into deep meditation and silence. Long past midnight, he returned to his own hotel room, with its single bed and foot-locker, its view of an outside wall not five feet away.

"He's very austere," one of the Prime Minister's aides explained, "and he'd be impossible to work for if you didn't like him. If you believe in him—you'll do anything." This was the new leader the Vietnamese had waited for. Had he come too late?

"Equilibrium of Force," Vietnamese governments had long been mismanaged by playboys or led around by the French. Patriots had longed for one strong, honest man to come home and save them—and last week in Paris it was that man, Ngo Dinh Diem, who was setting the new, frugal tone and the pace.

His remedies were sharp and uncompromising: he demanded complete independence; he would not tolerate partition—the avowed objective of the French and the British at Geneva; he would not agree to free elections until a much stronger

Vietnamese army could establish "an equilibrium of force." After that, he said, "the people can decide."

The hour for Viet Nam was late. "His mission is a pathetic one," Diem's chief of staff admitted. "Everyone thinks the cause is lost." But if there could be a rallying, Diem had unusual assets: the Asian fame of an ascetic, the ardor of an incorruptible nationalist, a record of stubborn non-collaboration with the Communists and the French.

Doctrinal Opposition. Ngo Dinh Diem (pronounced no-din-zim), a young-looking 53, was the son of a grand chamberlain of the Annamite court. Earnest, dedicated, a devout Roman Catholic, Diem graduated top of his class in Viet Nam's School of Administration, worked his way through the French-run Vietnamese civil service, and was appointed Interior Minister at 32.



VIET NAM'S DIEM
Hope at a late hour.

in one of France's early "Vietnamese nationalist governments." But Diem resigned two months later, decrying French hypocrisy and bumble, vowing to lead an ascetic life in doctrinal opposition to the colonial power.

During World War II Diem had dealings with Frenchmen, Japanese and other Vietnamese nationalists, but he joined none of them. In January 1946 he refused to join the puppet regime of Communist Ho Chi Minh, stoutly averring that he would no more cooperate with Communists than with the French. (A few months later, the Communists murdered one of Diem's five brothers, reportedly by burying him alive.) In August 1949 Diem also refused to join the Vietnamese government of Bao Dai, insisting upon complete independence for Viet Nam and a free hand for himself. "He must have his own way always," said one of his associates. And a second Vietnamese added: "He is a narrow man."

Undisclosed Terms. In October 1950 Diem went into exile. He visited Japan, Europe and the U.S., where he called on Cardinal Spellman, lived for a while at the Maryknoll seminary in Lakewood, N.J., and turned down four offers of the prime ministry from Viet Nam. In May 1953 Diem entered a Benedictine monastery in Belgium, where he was considered an oblate, or lay member. He left four months ago. Last week, sensing that the French were in eclipse, Diem decided at last to accept the prime ministry.

What were Latecomer Diem's chances of saving his country? Said a French official in Paris: "He'll soon be crying to us to save him." Said a Vietnamese priest in the U.S.: "He's the most likely man to bring our nation together." There were many who remembered the warning of Red General Giap: "There are only two real leaders in Viet Nam. One is Ho Chi Minh. The second is Ngo Dinh Diem. There is no room in the country for both."

Lost Americans

The U.S. military mission to Indo-China suffered its first casualties. Three Air Force and two Army technicians went swimming last week at an off-limits beach near their base at Tourane, 375 miles northeast of Saigon, and never came back. Presumably they were captured by the Communists. Previous U.S. casualties in Indo-China: two civilian pilots shot down over Dienbienphu (TIME, May 17).

EGYPT

Zouzou & Safsaf

In 1936 sloe-eyed Zeinab al Wakil, then 24, gazed into the walleyes of Mustafa Nahas, then 60 and fairly tingling with romance, and they were married. He called her Zouzou; she called him Safsaf. Egypt's diseased, half-hungry Jellahin adored Safsaf, and with their support he became chief of the powerful Wafd Party and five times Premier of Egypt. Zouzou cashed in on the adoration. In the reign of Farouk the self-indulgent, she grew into a well-corseted, fur- and diamond-bearing woman of property.

But one day last February the young officers of Egypt's revolution hailed Zouzou into court on charges of corruption, and she was stripped of all she had amassed save a stone palace in Cairo's lovely Garden City, a black Cadillac—and Safsaf. Zouzou was put under house arrest with Safsaf, who is now 77. For pleasure-loving Zouzou, jail might have been better.

Last month Zouzou asked permission to quit her Cairo for the Alexandria seashore. She wanted to go alone. Impossible, the police guards said: Egypt could not afford two sets of guards for the Nahas family.

Riding Alone. Last week Zouzou tried again. She agreed to take her husband with her, but could she just make an advance trip to Alexandria to rent an apartment? Sure, the commandant said, but take along a soldier guard. "Send him in a jeep," Zouzou said over the



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MUSTAFA NAHAS & WIFE

Associated Press

"I'll never go back to that bald, blind, unmanly man."

phone. "Can't spare a jeep," the officer replied. "Why can't he ride up in front in the Cadillac with the chauffeur?" "Never," said Zouzou. "I always ride in front with the chauffeur." The commandant waited. O.K., said Zouzou. "If the government is so tightfisted, you can send him along in my station wagon." "Madam forgets," the officer said. "The government confiscated your station wagon."

Zouzou slammed down the phone, swept furiously out of the palace, got into the Cadillac and sped toward Alexandria at 75 m.p.h. Behind her, startled MPs phoned check points and organized pursuit. At the Kilometer 10 checkpoint, a scared soldier halted Zouzou.

Zouzou stormed, swore, cried. A police captain, summoned, wrung his hands, rang his friends and knew not what to do. Safsaf got on the phone and asked to speak to his love. "Never," cried Zouzou. "I won't speak to him until he brings me my divorce. I'll never go back to that bald, blind, unmanly man."

Four hours later, somewhat subdued, Zouzou agreed to ride back to Cairo but only in a police jeep. "The Cadillac belongs to my husband," she answered, "and I want no part of him."

By the Pyramids. At police headquarters in Cairo, Zouzou announced that she wanted to be taken to the fashionable Semiramis Hotel. The cops shuddered the Semiramis was full of tourists loaded with dollars who might not understand about Zouzou in her agitated state of

mind. "Look, lady," pleaded a top cop. "You can't go to the Semiramis. Pick any place anywhere in Egypt, in the whole damn world for all we care. But please, please don't say the Semiramis." At 4 a.m. Zouzou capitulated: she would take a suite in a suburban hospital.

At midday the police phone rang. It was Zouzou; she didn't like the hospital. With a groan, the police moved Zouzou to the Mena House, near the Pyramids, and installed her in room 35, the honeymooners' favorite. "At least there is not so many foreigners around," said one cop.

In his great stone mansion in Garden City, Safsaf was lonely. He asked to be helped into the Cadillac and driven to Mena House. There he rapped on Zouzou's door, saying, "It's me, Mustafa!" He rapped and rapped, but there was no answer. Sympathetic servants brought the old man a chair, and for another half hour Safsaf sat down and pounded in comfort.

At last Zouzou let him in: family, doctors and lawyers soon followed and a parley ensued. Brokenheartedly, Safsaf promised a divorce, whereupon Zouzou coldly agreed to go back to her gilded cage in Garden City.

GERMANY

Deutschland über Alles

Ten years after: At Vichy, 25-year-old "Miss Germany," Christel Schaak (bust 38, waist 22, hips 38), was elected "Miss Europe."

GOLD COAST

Nkrumah Wins

Last week British civil servants in the prosperous Gold Coast presided over their own eventual extinction. Nearly a million lively, well-behaved but largely illiterate Africans voted for their first all-African government (the three ex-officio British Cabinet ministers will surrender their portfolios). The results surprised no one. Premier Kwame Nkrumah, 45, the Gold Coast's U.S.-educated African wonder boy (TIME, Feb. 9, 1953), and his Convention People's Party won a thumping victory. The CPP won more than half the seats in the new 104-man Parliament. Nkrumah's bitterest opponent, Dr. Joseph Danquah, failed to win a seat. At this unhappy news his supporters wept and rolled on the ground. Dr. Danquah's former wife, now an ardent Nkrumah partisan, was the only woman elected to Parliament.

SPAIN

End of the Road

The man who knocked on an apartment-house door in a dingy corner of Barcelona identified himself as the *lampista*, the man from the electric company. He entered, and inspected the meter in an apartment occupied by a thin woman and a bearded man who called himself José Planas. The *lampista* noted carefully that the apartment had no back door.

Next morning the *lampista*, who was Chief Inspector Pedro Polo of the Social Brigade (Spain's FBI), gathered some of his men and went back to the apartment. They knocked on Planas' door, calling out that it was the postman. When the door was opened, Polo's men, revolvers at the ready, burst into the room. The old-looking man, pale and trembling in a corner, offered no resistance.

"Yes," he mumbled. "I am Comorera. This is the end of my road, and I'm glad it's over."

The Undisciplined. Thus last week Franco's police captured an old enemy: Juan Comorera, 60, once the powerful, dreaded "Lenin of Catalonia" and top man of Spanish Communism in Catalonia. First a small-town altar boy, then an anticlerical Republican, then a Socialist, Comorera helped found the Catalan independence movement in the 1930s, a few years later merged it with the Communists and took command. He was Catalonia's Minister of Agriculture and Economy and its strongman when the civil war broke out. Through the war, he commuted regularly between Barcelona and Moscow to relay party orders. He policed the Catalan party with his own Cheka, men in black leather jackets, crisscrossed by cartridge handoleers. Their knock on a door in Catalonia usually meant torture and death to the man who answered.

After the Loyalist defeat, he served Communism abroad—in Mexico, where he organized a publishing house as a front for Red Spanish refugees and helped plan

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Trotsky's assassination; in France, where he ran a school for anti-Franco saboteurs. But Comorera, always strong-willed and undisciplined, became intolerant of Moscow's rule. Reprimanded, he shot back: "We are Spanish Communists, not Russians." He was read out of the party. Even his own Communist daughter attacked him over Radio Moscow. A few months ago, learning that a fellow ex-Communist had been tracked down and killed by Red assassins, Comorera grew a beard and fled Toulouse for Paris. Then he decided that a return to his homeland was a lesser risk than staying in France, and he had himself and his wife smuggled across the Pyrenees.

The Old Urge. Posing as a retired schoolteacher, he tried to remain inactive in Barcelona. But a few weeks ago, hungering for intrigue, he got in touch with old friends, and started printing a clandestine Marxist newspaper. Barcelona police tracked the paper to an apartment house, finally narrowed down to the mysterious man with the dark glasses. Inspector Polo recognized him instantly.

This week the Lenin of Catalonia sat chain-smoking in a cell in Barcelona police headquarters. As an old hand at the game, he knew what came next. But at least he would die at the hands of those he had fought, not of those whom he had so long served.

RUMANIA

Exit Laughing

Back in wartime February 1945, when the U.S. and Russia were still allies, Rumania was a free country; its King a well-intentioned young man named Michael. Last week in London, before a committee of U.S. Congressmen, Michael of Rumania recalled one of the incidents which led him to fire his own Premier, and in time led him to become an ex-king. Soviet Diplomat Andrei Vishinski had dopped around to the palace in Bucharest several times before to complain about unrest on the Rumanian home front. "This time," said ex-King Michael, "he was extremely violent. He again demanded to know what was happening."

"I said: 'I am doing things in our manner and according to the interests of my country, and besides, the conference at Yalta says that every country is free to choose its own form of government.'"

"Whereupon he said, 'In this case, I am Yalta, and I tell you what to do . . .'"

"Then he got up and banged his fist on the table and said that this evening, at 6 o'clock, he wishes to hear that Rade-cu [the Premier] has resigned and at the same time wishes to hear the name of the new man I appoint . . . It was then 3 o'clock."

"After he got up and banged his fist, after he walked and slammed the door so hard the plaster wall shattered. I was told later that as he was walking to get into the car, he and his interpreter were both laughing their heads off."

GREAT BRITAIN

Of Death & Taxes

Of all the stately homes of England, perhaps the stateliest is Chatsworth, a vast Palladian palace set on 50,000 acres of park and woodland, which for generations has been the family seat of the Dukes of Devonshire, whose family name is Cavendish. The first earl, who was one of Henry VIII's bullyboys, began amassing the huge family fortune by taking over some of the prize abbey lands confiscated during Henry's fight with Rome. The Devonshires came to epitomize the British landed aristocracy, and became famous for their arrogant eccentricities.

The present Chatsworth, their dual seat, was completed in 1706. Besides such wonders as a copper beech tree fashioned of real copper and a conservatory large

enough to much from death duties. However, the duke made the arrangement too late, and in 1950 he died before it could become legal. A chancery court ordered the heir to pay a full 80% of the £3,000,000 assessed value of Chatsworth and its art collection. To cover the cost of the levy, the art collection itself would have to be broken up and sold. Without much hope of success, 34-year-old Andrew Robert Buxton Cavendish, the elegant young eleventh Duke of Devonshire, appealed the ruling.

Last week, without explanation, the duke dropped the case. Presumably the government has agreed to take over Chatsworth itself as a national museum in lieu of the death duties. "The dispersal of this collection," the *Daily Telegraph* said approvingly, "would have been a tragic and irretrievable loss, for the greatest of its



CHATSWORTH HOUSE

For the eleventh duke, the steward's home.

enough to drive through in a coach-and-four (so that visitors would not have to step down from their carriage to see the blossoms). Chatsworth boasts one of the world's greatest private art collections. Its graceful galleries are hung with Michelangelo, Raphael, Titians, Velasquez and Rembrandts. Its bookcases are crammed with rare manuscripts and incunabula; its halls are studded with classic sculpture.

In recent years the Dukes of Devonshire have been fighting a rearguard action against the welfare state. High death duties were making it difficult for them to bequeath their treasures intact to posterity. In 1926 the ninth Duke of Devonshire did what he could to preserve Chatsworth by turning the whole estate into a stock company and signing over most of its shares to his son. Twenty years later the son, by then tenth duke, a crusty veteran of Gallipoli and France, negotiated a contract by which his wife and the Duke of Buccleuch, as trustees, would take over £1,850,000 worth of the estate, thus ex-

incomparable treasures had its value enhanced by the company it kept."

The eleventh duke will probably continue to live, with his wife and two children, in the modest country home which used to belong to the steward of the estate.

The Moving Finger Writes

For more than 100 years, Britons of Her Majesty's Colonial Service have saluted forth to serve, rule and sweat in countless jungles, swamplands and deserts for the glory of the British Empire. But times have changed; colonies have become dominions, and colonial has become a dirty word. Last week the Colonial Office announced that as of Oct. 1 the Colonial Service will be called "Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service," and promised to see to it that colonial officers keep their jobs, or get transfers to others in the Commonwealth "should the territory in whose public service they are employed attain self-government."

THE HEMISPHERE

GUATEMALA Battle of the Backyard

(See Cover)

In Guatemala, a lush, green little country only 1,000 miles from the U.S., anti-Communist and pro-Communist forces were locked in battle this week. What kind of war was it? Guatemala's Communist-line government called it "aggression" and "invasion," and shrieked accusations against its neighbors, including the U.S. The lightly armed insurgents who moved in over the eastern border from Honduras called themselves the Army of Liberation, took for their motto "God and Honor," and urged all true Guatemalans to join them against the government and its Red friends. The first actual shooting came as insurgent aircraft strafed fuel tanks and airfields and dropped a few homemade bombs. Days later, two infantry task forces of a few hundred men each fumbled their way toward each other in the bush near a sleepy town called Zacapa and opened the ground fighting. The battle picture was obscure, but the government claimed that it had 3,000 men in "a general offensive" against 2,000 rebels along a line north and south of Zacapa.

Neither side had rushed headlong into combat. Both knew that the outcome would almost certainly depend on whether the regular Guatemalan army, some 6,000 strong and not at all Communist, stuck by the government or swung over to the anti-Communist cause. But whether the Guatemalan clash swelled into bitter and prolonged civil bloodshed or petered out in anticlimax and frustration, the issue was nonetheless clearly drawn. Guatemala, in its special way, was a small-scale sequel to Korea and Indo-China, and the world knew it. Even the United Nations Security Council stirred into action; it held its first Sunday emergency meeting since the June 1950 session on Korea.

"Supreme Chief." The invading anti-Communist rebels were mainly Guatemalans who had been driven into exile in recent years. Their leader, emerging from almost total obscurity, was Carlos Castillo Armas, 40, sometime colonel in the Guatemalan army, who had been jailed in Guatemala City in 1950 after an attempted revolt, but tunneled spectacularly out of prison and fled. Living in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, he made himself a symbol of the exiled right-wing opposition to Guatemala's Communists. He also began quietly collecting arms, money and men.

No one had given him plans for "liberating" Guatemala much chance. But suddenly last week he was calling himself "Supreme Chief of the Movement of National Liberation," and doing his best to look like it. From his Tegucigalpa house, boxes of arms appeared and were loaded into trucks. Soldiers were recruited, and promised pay of \$2.50 a day. The force thus swiftly mobilized was uniformed in fresh tunans, and airlifted (in commercial DC-3s, at \$400 a flight) to Maculizto,

Copán and Nueva Ocotepique, Honduran hamlets on the Guatemalan frontier.

The way of the campaign's beginning was certainly unlike any hot-war fighting of recent times. There were no tanks or artillery, and for that matter, no roads for such luxurious military equipment to move on. The army that gathered along the unpatrolled jungle border that first afternoon could have made no sense except against the background of Central America, where history has been made before by a handful of angry men with rusty Mausers and machetes.

"I shall be with you very soon," Castillo Armas radioed to the Guatemalan people. Then he strapped a string of hand grenades around his waist and clapped



REBEL LEADER CASTILLO ARMAS
"I shall be with you very soon."

a steel helmet on his head. Unopposed, his men quickly crossed the border, seized Esquipulas with its famed old church.

The Other Colonel. In Guatemala City, that day, another colonel strode tight-lipped along the underground tunnel that leads from the executive mansion via an elevator to the presidential office on the second floor of the city's avocado-green National Palace. President Jacobo Arbenz, the stubborn, enigmatic career soldier who had started the trouble in the first place by flinging wide the palace doors and welcoming Communists into his government, had plenty to think about. But he may have taken a moment to recall that Castillo Armas had once been a schoolmate, a fellow graduate of the country's West Point, the *Escuela Politécnica*.

For the first day or two, Arbenz seemed curiously unwilling to move his troops or put his army officers to the test. Reports indicated that officers and men alike were being confined to barracks. Finally Arbenz made his decision, announced that

he was taking personal command of the armed forces. He cautiously organized a picked force of 500 men from the three forts within the capital, put a trusted colonel in command, and started them off in slowly crawling trucks toward Zacapa 70 miles away. With that spearhead force on the way, he gave command of his field force to a St. Cyr-educated officer, and hoped for the best.

Once off the road, the army forces might have trouble keeping contact with the rebels. This would be particularly true if the rebels tried to avoid combat and play for time in the hope that throngs of Guatemalans within the country might be won over to them. As a hedge against that, the government passed out guns to some of its Red-led unions of workers and peasants, and sent them to police roads and villages in the interior.

Grenades & Thunderbolts. In the air, meanwhile, Castillo Armas' pilots were scoring successes. His air force was tiny but effective. It took only a small Cessna plane, carrying hand grenades and a light machine gun, to blow up the gasoline tanks at the Pacific port of San José, thus forcing Arbenz into immediate and drastic gas rationing. F-47 Thunderbolts—Castillo Armas would not say where they were flying from—strafed Guatemala City and Puerto Barrios. Arbenz was embarrassingly unable to fight back. His air force, made up of a few lightly armed trainers, was no match for F-47s, even if he could trust his pilots. But four of them, at least, had defected, taking refuge in the Salvadoran Embassy.

"Somewhere over the border" Castillo Armas this week proclaimed a "provisional government" and issued his first fiery statement. "The dawn of liberation illuminates our land," it said. "The glorious struggle has begun against tyranny, treason, deceit and shame . . . Assault the garrisons of the Communists and capture them. They are cowards!"

A certain amount of hyperbole is doubtless permissible in a manifesto issued on such an emotional occasion; Castillo Armas probably knows quite well that some Communists are cowards and some are nothing of the sort. And while he may regard Fellow Traveler Arbenz as a tyrant or a traitor, he could scarcely consider him a coward. On the contrary, military attachés, diplomats and journalists who have met the Guatemalan President are in striking agreement that the mainpring of his character is dogged, stubborn, self-willed courage. If there is any kind of bravery he lacks, it is perhaps the higher degree of courage that could enable a man to look into his own heart and see what his reckless flirtation with Communism has done—and may yet do—to his country and his people.

The Smart Subaltern. Jacobo (pronounced Ha-coe-hoe) Arbenz was born in Quezaltenango in 1913 of a Ladino mother and a moody Swiss immigrant druggist who failed in business, walked out on his

GUATEMALA



THE point at which Invader Carlos Castillo Armas slogged into Guatemala last week is a tangled jungle, exotically sprinkled with the elaborately carved volcanic rock columns left 1,500 years ago by the Mayas. Much of the rest of the country is also dank rain-forest. Out of these green lowlands, along the Pacific Coast, rise mountain ranges, mistily blue and sullenly beautiful, that cup seven sparkling lakes and top out in 33 symmetrical volcanoes, each with a puff of cloud caught eternally around its peak. Fertile volcanic soil six feet thick covers the high plateaus and shaded valleys; it is in the highlands that 80% of Guatemalans live.

Area. 42,042 sq. mi., almost exactly the size of Tennessee.
Population. United Nations estimate: 3,048,000. A little over half are pure-blooded Indians; 38% mixed Indian-and-white, called Ladinos; the rest white. Nearly two-thirds are illiterate, and more than half of the illiterates do not even speak Spanish, using Indian dialects instead; 64% go barefoot. Nominally Roman Catholic, the Indians celebrate Christian festivals with pagan gusto, consult witch doctors oftener than the country's scant 200 priests. Guatemala City, the capital, is the only sizable city, with 293,000 residents; Quetzaltenango, runner-up, has but 36,000.

History. In Christ's time, Mayan Indians, history's most brilliant aborigines, created in Guatemala a culture that included sculpture, arithmetic, writing and trade (in textiles

and featherwork) over a net of fine roads—though they had neither domestic animals nor the wheel. But earthquakes, plagues and tribal wars so weakened them that in 1523-26 Spanish Captain Pedro de Alvarado's 120 horsemen and 500 foot soldiers were able to subjugate 2,000,000 Indians. Spain made Guatemala the viceregal capital of Central America, and enslaved the Indians as plantation labor; an Indian caught riding a horse got 100 lashes. The vicereignty threw off the rule of Spain in 1823, later crumbled into five warring states. In the 105 revolution-torn years that followed, 18 dictators ruled Guatemala, beginning with the swineherd Rafael Carrera (1839-65) and reaching a savage climax under the megalomaniac General Jorge Ubico, who took power in 1931, held the Indians' wages as low as 3¢ a day, and was overthrown and exiled in 1944. Jacobo Arbenz is the country's second elected President since then.

Economy. Though legendarily a "banana republic," Guatemala actually grows six times as much coffee (\$70 million worth a year) as bananas (\$12 million yearly). Other exports: chicle, mahogany, essential oils. The U.S. buys 76% of Guatemala's products, sells Guatemala 64% of all that she buys. By paying high prices for coffee, the U.S. helps Guatemala keep the currency at par with the dollar, and the government budget healthy. Communist agitation has ruined a flourishing tourist trade once worth \$2,500,000 a year.

family and later killed himself. Another Swiss in the town intervened with General Jorge Ubico, the country's all-powerful ruler, to get the blond youth a scholarship at the national military school. Quick-witted and lithely muscular, Arbenz played polo and boxed while pulling down the highest grades in the academy's history. But when school triumphs were over, he was just another impoverished subaltern with no special prospects.

In 1939 he met and married pretty Maria Cristina Vilanova, vacationing daughter of a wealthy El Salvador coffee-planting family that bitterly opposed her marriage to a foreign nobody. Arbenz brooded because his aristocratic young wife had to do her own housework and even tint photographs (at \$1 each) to eke out his \$60-a-month lieutenant's pay. He seethed at social injustices—especially his own—and whetted up a sharp hatred for Ubico, who despised most of his officers and carefully confined them to quarters whenever he left the capital. "You can't imagine what it is like to live under a dictatorship," recalls Arbenz, whose police last week were freely murdering and jailing his political opponents. In 1944, sick of Ubico, Arbenz resigned his captain's commission, took to plotting in desultory fashion, and soon found it expedient to retire for a time to El Salvador. A non-violent general strike finally eased Ubico out, but equally tyrannical General Federico Ponce replaced him.

"You Guatemalans have no spunk!" glibed Señora Arbenz. Four months later, by way of answer, Arbenz and 13 others shot down the commander of Guatemala City's Guardia de Honor fort, won over the garrison and began shelling the capital's other two forts. A lucky hit on a powder magazine won the day spectacularly for Arbenz & friends. He and Colonel Francisco Javier Arana got a democratic constitution written and ran off a free election. It was won handily by Juan José Arévalo, a Guatemalan intellectual just back from exile in Argentina.

Reds & Riches. Arévalo's role, as it turned out, was to usher into dictator-ridden Guatemala such innovations as free speech, a free press, political parties and trade unions—in effect, to consolidate the revolution. Fighting off 20 plots and counter-revolutions, suspending constitutional liberties 13 times, Arévalo barely managed to hang on through six years. He never had time or energy to do much about his pet political theory, "Spiritual Socialism," a kind of fuzzy, non-materialistic revision of Communism.

In his regime, for the first time, Communist propaganda began to circulate freely in Guatemala. Young Ladino intellectuals—notably such present-day government advisers as José Manuel Fortuny, Víctor Manuel Gutiérrez, Carlos Manuel Pellecer and Alfredo Guerra Borges—soaked up Marxian ideas. U.S.-educated Maria Arbenz became interested, and she and Fortuny guided Arbenz, no heavy-weight thinker, to read some popularized explanations of Communist theory.

This exposure to anti-capitalist propaganda did not stop Arbenz from piling up capitalist wealth for himself. As Arévalo's Defense Minister, he could borrow and invest money from state banks, acquire businesses, land, and homes. Soon he was rich enough to invite Costa Rica's leading Communist to dinner at a luxurious villa and well enough briefed to discuss Marxist ideas with his guest. If Arbenz had been a widely traveled or broadly educated man, he might have been more skeptical, but in Guatemala there were actually rigid social stratifications and reactionary landlords, just as the books said. At some point his tidy, army-trained mind closed around the rudimentary theory and snapped shut with an approving click. He made no attempt to delve deeper, but



MURDERED COLONEL ARANA
Instead of ballots, bullets.

took to reading *La Unión Soviética*. He once showed a friend an illustration of a perfectly ordinary automatic bakery oven and exclaimed, "What wonders the Soviets have accomplished!"

At the Bridge. By 1948 Arbenz had plenty of money, a smattering of political theory and a firm ambition to be Arévalo's successor. Squarely blocking him was his old revolutionary comrade, Colonel Arana, also a presidential candidate. As Chief of the Armed Forces, Arana shared authority over the army with Defense Minister Arbenz. Feeling ran high; once the two men, both drunk, faced each other in Guatemala City's Palace Hotel bar with hot words and drawn .45s, and only a friend's intervention prevented gunfire. Affable, conservative Arana stood well with the army, and was in the lead for the presidency, when in July 1949 he was decoyed into making an inspection trip that took his Mercury station wagon

over a little arched bridge near Lake Amatitlán. There he and his aide were ambushed and Tommy-gunned to death by four young officers. All were intimates of handsome Jacobo Arana's army friends rose in revolt, but Defense Minister Arbenz, after a scary 36 hours, crushed the rising at a cost of 200 lives. "No more than an incident in the revolutionary life," he commented when the dust settled.

From that day Arbenz was as good as President, and from that day Communism's influence bounded upward; an organized party was set up within two months. In November 1950 Arévalo put down his 30th and last attempted revolution, this one led by Carlos Castillo Armas (17 dead), and conducted the election in which Arbenz "defeated" a conservative candidate. It was quite easy. The conservative candidate had been thoughtfully terrorized and run out of the country. President Arbenz was 37, the youngest chief of state in the Americas.

Agrarian Reformer. Arbenz took office, mildly contemptuous of his predecessor Arévalo as a limited bourgeois who had exhausted himself just trying to stay where he was. Arbenz, as army boss, had no such worries; he was determined to ram through some real reforms. One was redistribution of Guatemala's land, then held half by 22 great feudal families and half by 301,132 poverty-stricken peasants. The second was the creation of a powerful, unified labor movement. To get such projects rolling, he needed advice, fast planning and energetic help; he got it, of course, from his Communist friends. Communist Fortuny, who makes a fetish of wearing the same seedy jacket he had three years ago, master-minded the land-reform bill. Pellecer, who proclaims, "I am a Communist! I am a Communist! I am doing everything I can for Guatemala and Communism!" worked day and night to put over the land split-up among the peasants. Gutiérrez, after getting expert advice from French Communist Labor Leader Louis Saillant (who was brought in for the purpose by the party), put together and ruled a 100,000-member labor confederation. It was a tidy deal, in a setup made to order for the Communists.

Communists did not occupy Cabinet posts or hold more than a few seats in Congress. But the Guatemalan Labor Party (i.e., Communist; the euphemism is a gesture of cynical courtesy to Article 32 of the constitution, which bans parties of a "foreign or international nature") became the country's dominant political force. Though his luncheon companions openly made trips behind the Iron Curtain for indoctrination, Arbenz refused to admit that the international cold war had anything to do with Guatemala or with the Western Hemisphere. When his old army friends worried about Red influence, Arbenz assured them that he could dump the Communists whenever he wanted—but he never wanted to. Perhaps he never realized how much he was coming to depend on them. Perhaps he did.

Arbenz had always been dry, chilly,



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headstrong. He totally lacked humor or small talk, and his pained social smile was famous. Presidential power somewhat remodeled his personality. He stopped his moody drinking, started getting up early. He bought 400 Countess Mara ties and a wardrobe of tailor-made suits, mainly in shades of grey. Upper-crust Guatemalans love to gamble, and Arbenz learned to drop up to \$1,000 at a friendly session of poker or *chemin de fer* and laugh it off. His delivery of speeches, mostly ghostwritten by Communist Guerra Borges, became notably confident and easy.

The Turning Point. In such a sure-of-himself mood, Arbenz and his wife spent a sociable evening last December 18 with the newly arrived U.S. Ambassador John Peurifoy and his wife. The President, articulate and outspoken, set forth his views and aims in full detail. Peurifoy listened until 2 a.m., covering up his increasing amazement. Next day he wrote an urgent report to the State Department. It was never made public, but later events plainly indicate that it must have boiled down to something like this: "Maybe this man doesn't actually think of himself as a Communist, but he'll sure do until one comes along."

Career Man Peurifoy, who helped hold postwar Greece for the West, was in Guatemala as a troubleshooter. Earlier U.S. ambassadors had had simpler tasks; in the '30s, they simply kept contact with Dictator Ubico, who, as a great & good friend of the U.S.-owned United Fruit Co., once marched troops into Guatemala's Congress to force the Deputies to pass a bill giving the firm a concession to its present Tiquisate banana plantation. Even under Arévalo, the notion of a Communist capture of the government was still far-fetched; if Arana had shot Arbenz (as he may have intended), the Reds would have been stopped.

As it was, they were neither stopped nor stopping, and Peurifoy's report, bucked right up to President Eisenhower, signaled a sharp turn in U.S. policy toward Guatemala. Hand-wringing stopped and action started. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles himself formed the plan, and carried out its first step at the Caracas Conference of the Organization of American States: a resolution that Communist domination of a Western Hemisphere republic would call for consultation by OAS foreign ministers on moves to head off Red penetration. Guatemala's startling answer, in mid-May, was to import—under false manifests, on a Swedish freighter out of Stettin in Red Poland—2,000 tons of arms and munitions from Red Czechoslovakia. The shipment added up to more than all the arms received in all Central America in the previous 30 years; it completely upset the military balance of the area, and made some kind of blowoff inevitable.

Tampering Fingers. A depressing number of Latin Americans (and North Americans), refusing to take Guatemalan Communism seriously, have long insisted that



U.S. AMBASSADOR PEURIFOY & PRESIDENT ARBENZ
A sociable evening told the story.

the State Department's alarm was only a pretext for some kind of intervention on behalf of the banana-growing United Fruit Co. Arbenz' Foreign Minister Guillermo Toriello has made shrewd propaganda use of this. But Guatemala's explosive purchase of Red arms in such quantity made the Kremlin's tampering fingers visible to the most myopic. Dulles further stressed that Communism, not the banana business, is the U.S.'s main concern in Guatemala. Said he: "If they gave a gold piece for every banana, the problem would still be Communist infiltration." The State Department brought up to date a 56-page documentary report on Communism in Guatemala, sent it to the hemisphere's chancelleries, and got hemisphere backing (except, of course, from Guatemala) for a consultative meeting of foreign ministers to be held in Montevideo around July 1.



MARIA CRISTINA ARBENZ
A social justice whetted hatred.

Inside Guatemala, tension rose to the boil. Labor and peasants presented with farms of their own under the land-reform program pledged loyalty to Arbenz and the Communists; the remote Indians, as ever, were mute and apart. But in the capital, which had elected an anti-Communist mayor in 1951, the government discovered "plot" after "plot"—and across the border in Honduras, Castillo Armas was almost ready.

By the dozens, the regime's opponents fled to asylum in foreign embassies; the Salvadorans had barely put 18 such guests on a departing airplane when twelve more showed up. Arbenz clamped on a state of emergency, drastically censored the press and cables. Secret police in black berets drifted everywhere; cops with rifles slung over their backs patrolled the streets on bicycles. The jails filled up with prisoners. Terrorist killings followed. The body of Alfredo Abularach Sabag, a salesman who had been inexplicably arrested and jailed a few days before, was returned to his family with the curt explanation: "Suicide." A post-mortem showed one arm broken, the sole of one foot burned, general bruises, and a bullet hole in the back of his head. Secretary of State Dulles spoke out bluntly against this "reign of terror" in a press conference. President Eisenhower added the weight of his disapproval and deep regret.

Quiet Question. All Arbenz' Communist support might do him little good, in a showdown, if his army deserted him. How stood the army? Arbenz had fattened it with increased pay and had given his officers elegant clubs and low-price commissaries. He had trimmed out the despised "line" (i.e., up from the ranks) officers and replaced them with fellow military-school men. The officers were glad to get new equipment, even Red arms—but they had little use for Communism. Early last week a group of them came to Arbenz' mahogany-paneled office, and their spokesman, Colonel Ruben Gonzalez Sigui, posed a quiet, pregnant question, "Señor Presidente," he asked, "to what



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extent is Communist support indispensable to the regime's stability?"

He also wanted assurance that the new arms would not be handed out to unions and peasants. Arbenz looked up, pleasantly asked the officers to put their questions in writing, then asked Sigui: "By the way, colonel, what is your position in this matter?" Said Sigui: "I am anti-Communist." Next day Arbenz dismissed him from command. The other officers elaborately denied that they had given Arbenz anything like an ultimatum to break with the Reds.

Arbenz turned next to the diplomatic front, instructing Foreign Minister Toriello to demand an emergency meeting of the U.N. Security Council. Under this month's president, U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., the council met this week for a tense, five-hour session.

Friendly Veto. To many laymen the clash in Guatemala seemed a civil conflict with some international overtones: the original staging area was certainly Honduras, and the first planes came from somewhere outside Guatemala. In the council, what it was became a legal question. Brazil and Colombia, terming it a "dispute," proposed to turn its solution over to the U.N.'s regional organization, the OAS. Guatemala, which had seen the OAS vote 17-1 against it at Caracas, howled no. The issue, it cried was "criminal aggression," initiated by the United Fruit Co. and "fomented by the State Department of the United States." Only the U.N., it argued, could properly deal with the matter.

Russia's Semyon Tsarapkin agreed, probably in the hope that a Security Council investigation into Central American affairs would offer Soviet diplomats endless chances for fishing in troubled waters. Lodge flared right back: "I say to the representative of the Soviet Union stay out of this hemisphere and don't try to start your plans and your conspiracies over here." The galleries cheered. When the other ten members voted for the Brazil-Colombia proposal, Tsarapkin cast the U.S.S.R.'s 60th Security Council veto—another shock to Guatemala's apologists in Latin America. The council agreed only on a call for the "immediate termination of any action likely to cause bloodshed." That bound no one. One of all the enemies maneuvering for good bloodshedding positions in Guatemala.

Because the veto paralyzed the council the OAS Inter-American Peace Commission held itself in readiness to take up the Guatemalan question. But events in the narrow streets and bush trails of Guatemala could move faster than any commission; the Arbenz regime could be shattered—or it could emerge victorious and cockier than ever. Jacobo Arbenz, stubborn as ever, clapped on a tougher form of martial law, tightened up on blackouts, authorized his cops to shoot motorists caught with headlights on during a night alert. Then he waited, poker-faced, to see how his big gamble—with his army—would turn out.

For the Record

From an Article by

Louis Ware

President

**International Minerals &
Chemical Corporation**

Chicago



Louis Ware, President, International Minerals & Chemical Corporation

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It is not possible to share freedom, fertile lands and abundant water with other countries. These blessings must be created by providing the proper conditions in which they may grow. It has, consequently, been a great inspiration to me to see how American technicians are helping provide these conditions by sharing our knowledge and technical skills with people of other lands, particularly in the Orient.

These technicians are teaching better seeding methods, better utilization of fertilizer, and better use of the water that exists. This technical assistance is helping people help themselves to a better life and, if it is continued long enough, it should have very productive results, even in the face of Communist promises and lies.

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TIME, JUNE 28, 1954

PEOPLE



PIANIST TRUMAN & TRUMPETER PETRILLO
Before the drama, a minuet.

Names make news. Last week these names made this news:

Unlike most U.S. ex-Presidents, **Harry Truman** has never seemed stumped over what to do for an encore. Putting in frequent hot licks on his memoirs, building his \$1,750,000 memorial library, gadding off to Democratic clambakes to give 'em hell while television cameras strain on their dollies to keep up with him, he obviously has no yen to let history pass him by. Last week hee-busy Mr. Truman had his most historic week since leaving the White House. First, he hopped up to Milwaukee to accept a \$5,000 Steinway grand piano (for the library) from the American Federation of Musicians. On a convention platform bristling with microphones, while some 1,100 professional musicians grinned and bore it, Amateur Pianist Truman harked out *Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here* on the gift instrument, with the nation's most loose-lipped trumpeter, Musicians' Czar **James Caesar Petrillo**, bleating what passed for the south half of a duet going north. Then Truman tinkled through a performance of Paderewski's *Minuet in G*, later lauded by a Chicago music critic as "recognizable." But the worst of his week was yet to come.

He scooted back to Kansas City for an open-air performance of the musical comedy *Cull Me Madam*, in which Musicomedian Truman was to surprise everybody by taking the stage to play himself in the last act. Good trouper though he is, he never made it. During the first act, grimacing in pain from what he thought was acute indigestion, he left the theater. Twenty-seven hours later, his longtime personal physician, **Dr. Wallace Graham**, relieved Harry Truman of a red-hot appendix and a gangrenous gall bladder. Practically bouncing off the operating

table, Truman, in "excellent" condition, was a good bet to hit the sawdust trail again soon.

Veteran Comedian **Charlie Chaplin**, 65, recently rewarded by the Kremlin with a Communist-sponsored World Peace Prize (TIME, June 7), got further glowing notices from Moscow. Sample of a paean to him last week on Radio Moscow: "Chaplin portrayed the unsuccessful man, the victim of the capitalist world. . . . The little man, the bum, the beggar, always hungry, dressed in rags, covered by the dust of the roads he tramped, fought singlehanded the cruel and indifferent



BOBO ROCKEFELLER
Before freedom, a truce.

world . . . police and the contemptuous rich man." The eulogy of contemptuous Rich Man Chaplin (estimated personal fortune: \$30 million) ended: "He came into our camp as simply and naturally as a tributary falls into a river, as a river flows into the ocean."

Arriving in Britain, Cinematress **Deborah Kerr** told the London *Daily Sketch* how she feels about graduating from cool lady parts to hot-number roles: "Sex sells. I don't want to get stuck again with a typed part, but if I must get bogged down, then let it be with sex rather than with soul."

Nobel Prizewinning Author **William (Sanctuary) Faulkner**, an unimpaired Democrat-for-Ike back home in Oxford, Miss., showed up at a garden party in Washington, took the measure of his fellow guests, then proclaimed a paradox: "The Republicans look a little more prosperous and a little more worried." Then he dropped politics to reminisce about his writing and the time he set his own personal record for grinding out the most words in a day. One morning he climbed up into his barn, armed with foolscap, pencils and a quart of whisky, and pulled the ladder up behind him. By the time daylight and his bottle ran out, he had produced several long-distance Faulknerian sentences and 5,000 words.

Like truce-makers going to a Panmunjom of domestic relations, Oil Heir **Winthrop Rockefeller**, 42, and his resolutely estranged wife, Barbara Sears ("Bobo") Rockefeller, 37, wended their ways to Reno. After six years of marriage and nearly five of potshooting between their armed camps, they braced for the showdown. Rockefeller was ready for freedom. The reported price, a world-record divorce settlement, making such famed past settlers as Tommy Manville and Aly Khan look like pinchpennies: \$4,000,000 in trust funds and \$750,000 cash for Bobo, plus a \$1,000,000 trust fund for their son **Winnie**, 5.

On a brief stopover in Berlin, after picking up in Moscow an honorary title of Soviet Mountaineer, First Class, Britain's **Sir John Hunt**, leader of last year's successful assault on Mount Everest, fell to speculating about the **Abominable Snowman** of the high Himalayas, a hairy, apelike creature which most people would rather see than be, but would rather not see, either. "I believe the Abominable Snowman exists," said Sir John with a straight first-class-mountaineer's face. "I have seen its footprints. . . ."

While pub-crawling in Manhattan, Columnist **Leonard Lyons** bumped into bumpy Cinematress **Jane (The French Line) Russell**, who seldom lets her religion interfere with her movie career and vice versa, and got from her a profound theological thought. "I love God," burbled Jane. "And when you get to know Him, you find He's a Livin' Doll."



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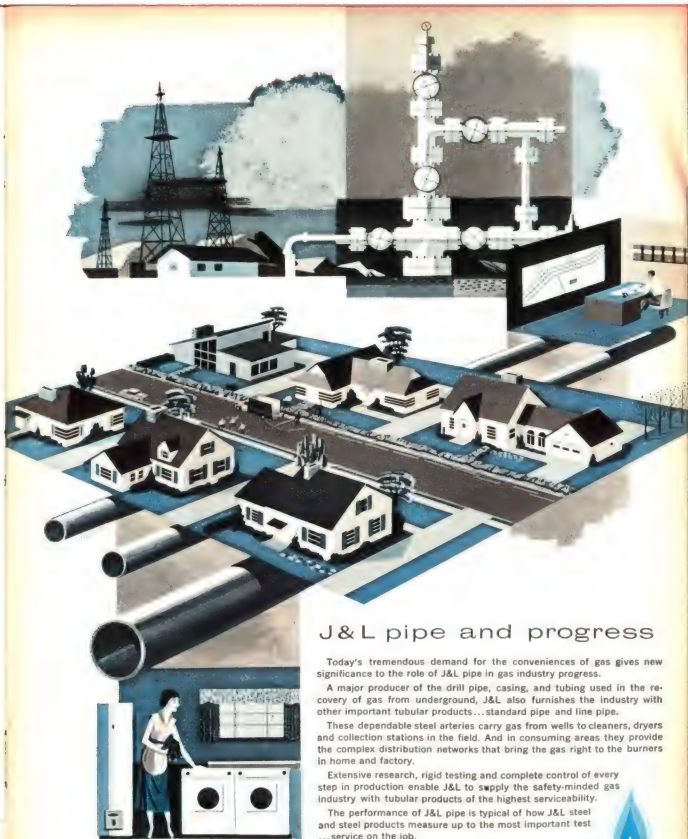


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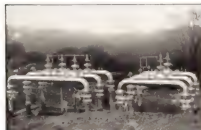
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by W. F. ROCKWELL, JR.

President

Rockwell Manufacturing Company



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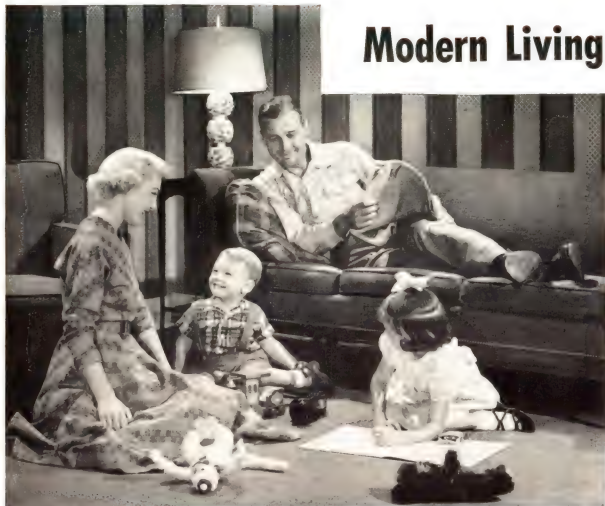


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RADIO & TV

Lucy & the Gifted Child

On a huge Hollywood sound stage one night last week, after the day's work was done, TV's most popular comedienne stood before a twelve-layer cake and read the words on the icing: "The first 100 shows are the hardest." But for Lucille Ball and Husband Desi Arnaz, the first 100 shows have also been rewarding: approximately 50 million people—one out of every three Americans—tune in to *I Love Lucy* every Monday night (CBS, 9 p.m.). No other regular TV show has ever claimed such an audience.

Most of *Lucy's* fans think it is only the wacky, wide-eyed clowning of Lucy herself that keeps them tuning in, week after



Bud Grayson

WRITERS PUGH, OPPENHEIMER & CARROLL
The baby was getting heavy.

any week. Lucille herself knows better. Last week, eyeing her towering cake, she paid homage to the three people most responsible, besides herself and Husband Desi, for keeping the show on top of the heap. Said shrewd Comedienne Ball: "I love them dearly. I appreciate them daily. I praise them hourly, and I thank God for them every night." Everyone in the studio, from stagehand to sponsor's representative, knew that Lucy was talking about Chief Writer and Producer Jess Oppenheimer and Writers Bob Carroll Jr. and Madelyn Pugh.

Bossman. The show's heaviest burdens fall on Oppenheimer, whom Lucy calls "Bossman." A onetime "gifted child" whose career has been closely watched by psychologists ever since he was in the second grade, Oppenheimer, 41, has one of the toughest jobs in television. As producer of *Lucy*, he must keep track of 13 separate *Lucy* shows at all times. Last week, for instance, he discussed the show to be shot nine weeks from now, edited

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Whether you heat water for 3 or 3000

you need plenty of *extra-hot* water for modern automatic washing—and plenty of *regular-hot* water for general use.

Lifetime Ruud-Monel Gas Water Heaters' non-rusting MONEL tanks safely hold water at this extra-hot temperature you need. And Ruud-Monel water heaters deliver both sanitizing 180° water for washing ... and tap-safe 125° water for other uses ... from the same tank at the same time!



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the finished script for the show eight weeks away. The same day, he had to check on costumes and casts for episodes three and four weeks in the future, while taking care of production details for last week's tooth show (which will be telecast Oct. 4). After that was filmed, he had to supervise the cutting, editing and dubbing of the shows shot two, three and four weeks ago.

As chief writer, Oppenheimer had a problem last week. He told Carroll and Pugh: "We've got to do something new. When we started out, Desi is in show business and Lucy tries to get into the act. Later, we did more about the husband-and-wife angle, and when that got heavy we were lucky and Lucy had her baby. Now we've got to think of something else. Let's take them from New York to Hollywood. Desi could get a studio offer."

Consistency & Constancy. Carroll put in: "Let Desi take a screen test. That would give us a couple of funny scenes with Lucy." Pretty, demure Madelyn Pugh, onetime radio writer, added: "Suppose Hollywood was shooting *Don Juan* and they thought Desi would be perfect for the part. This opens up all kinds of scenes. Lucy trying to play *femmes fatales*, Lucy getting jealous of the women Desi must make love to in the show..."

That afternoon Oppenheimer told the others to go ahead alone, then turned to the finished script based on the previous week's conference that they had handed him that morning. Says Oppenheimer: "Sometimes I don't touch a word of their script; other times I change a great deal. I may be wrong when I change it, but I've got to do what I think is right. Afterwards, I dictate the entire script so I can give it the consistency and constancy that every show needs. Rightly or wrongly, the show sounds the same each time because it funnels through me. I know the mood and feel of our other shows; I can bring it all into line, so that nothing sounds too different or out of character. That's one of the things that makes the show stay on top."

Believable Premise. "But the best reason *Lucy* clicks, aside from the fact that Lucille is such a great girl, is that our show is tailored to get the greatest identification. We never start off from an unbelievable premise. If the audience can accept the beginning of our show, and know that's real, like a wife being in debt or a husband trying to sneak out to a fight, then they will go along no matter how extreme the show gets."

Lucille and Desi, who are practically the last people in the company to read a script, go along too. Occasionally they make minor suggestions, but they have never turned down a script. Says Lucy of her writers: "We just trust them completely and always."

The Busy Air

¶ The DuMont and ABC television networks, which carried the McCarthy-Army hearings live through 36 days and 186½ hours of testimony, figured out what the public service cost them. ABC paid about



I've found a new way to get a cleaner, whiter wash

... use super-hot hot water

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"So Dave got me an automatic gas water heater—one with a solid Monel tank. And I found a new way to cut down wash time and get clothes sparkling white. Just use hotter hot water in my washing machine."

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**Look to
Inco research
for help on corrosion problems**

It takes one type of alloy to check corrosion at 180 degrees in water heaters, quite another type to do it at 2000 degrees in jet airplane engines. Inco research has produced both. Possibly the range of this research would enable Inco to help you solve your corrosion and high temperature problems. The help is yours for the asking.

In cooperation with jet plane engineers, it has produced the Inconel and Nimonic series of high temperature alloys that helped bring the Jet Age into its own.

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EVEN-OVEN BAKING
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EquaFlo char-broils a broil-erful, browns edges of steaks just like the center.



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\$500,000 out of pocket to feed the hearings to as many as 71 outlets, estimated that it would have cost an advertiser \$2,700,000 to sponsor the entire telecast of the hearings. The smaller (ten stations) DuMont network used \$700,000 worth of air time to carry the hearings, would not say how much the telecasts actually cost. After the first two days the West Coast did not get a chance to see the spectacle live, but an average of 9,000,000 viewers east of the Rockies looked on daily.

¶ In Washington the American Research Bureau reported the ten TV programs with the biggest audiences for the 1953-54 season. In order: *I Love Lucy* (see above), *Dragnet*, *You Bet Your Life*, *Talent Scouts*, *Jackie Gleason* (a newcomer to the top ten), *Milton Berle*, *Life of Riley* (another newcomer), *Godfrey and His Friends*, *Our Miss Brooks* and *Toast of the Town* (newcomer). Missing from the list this year: *Your Show of Shows*, *Comedy Hour*, *What's My Line?*

¶ From New York the Rocky Marciano-Ezzard Charles heavyweight-championship fight (see SPORT) was telecast on a closed circuit to 61 theaters in 45 cities—the largest number of outlets since theater TV began. Despite the price of tickets (\$2.75 up) and the fact that the fight was carried on radio, approximately 200,000 theater customers turned up.

¶ In New York NBC estimated that as of May, two-thirds of all homes in the U.S. have television. That is 30,083,000 sets in use.

Program Preview

For the week starting Friday, June 25, Times are E.D.T., subject to change.

RADIO

Showcase (Sat. 6:30 p.m., NBC). Recorded programs from the BBC.

Capital Clockroom (Sat. 7 p.m., CBS). Interview with Senator Karl E. Mundt.

Invitation to Learning (Sun. 11:35 a.m., CBS). A discussion of James Bryce's *The American Commonwealth*.

Conversation (Sun. 7:30 p.m., NBC). Clifton Fadiman and guests.

Crime Classics (Wed. 9:30 p.m., CBS). A grisly tale of Jack the Ripper.

TELEVISION

Dave Garroway Show (Fri. 8 p.m., NBC). Guest: Ethel Waters.

Adventure (Sun. 5 p.m., CBS). Scientists milk the venom from a rattlesnake.

You Are There (Sun. 6:30 p.m., CBS). The election of Thomas Jefferson.

Philco Playhouse (Sun. 9 p.m., NBC). *Friday the 13th*. Three men wonder which one's wife has been killed.

Droodles (Mon. 8 p.m., NBC). A new comedy quiz with Chalk-Talker Roger Price.

Top Plays of 1954 (Tues. 9:30 p.m., NBC). *Marriageable Male* with Ida Lupino, Jack Lemmon.

Justice (Thurs. 8:30 p.m., NBC). A new dramatic series based on cases of the National Legal Aid Association.

The Marriage (Thurs. 10 p.m., NBC). Hume Cronyn and Jessica Tandy.



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President
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The covering on this chair came from a test tube—a surface film applied to a fabric base.

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has created a fund of knowledge drawn from service to many industries over many years; it has enabled us to apply lessons learned in one field to the solution of problems in others. It has led to notable advances in surface films that protect, decorate or communicate.

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RELIGION

What Hope?

Theologians, churchmen and their followers are getting set for a high-level hassle in August, when the Second Assembly of the World Council of Churches meets in Evanston, Ill. Main theme of the Assembly: "Christ, the Hope of the World." European Protestant theologians, it is expected, will insist that the Hope is only in the strictly Biblical Second Coming of Christ and the End of the World, a theory that ecumenical Americans tend to leave to the fundamentalists and Adventist sects. Against this view many U.S. theologians will probably maintain that the Hope is in the gradual and practical Christian betterment of the world. In the current issue of the interdenominational quarterly, *Religion in Life*, pessimistic Theologian Reinhold Niebuhr asserts that the choice of theme was a bad idea in the first place.

It is silly, thinks Niebuhr, to advertise Christianity by insisting on what, to the secular-minded, will seem "fantastic," i.e., the Second Coming. "The New Testament eschatology is at once too naive for a sophisticated world and too sophisticated for the simple-minded modern man, who has become so accustomed to trying to make sense out of life by measuring history in terms of some scheme of rational intelligibility . . . While the present seems a very strategic era in which to restore a part of the New Testament faith which had become discredited and obscured, we need only to analyze the needs of our generation to recognize that it is not particularly redemptive to approach a disillusioned generation with a proud 'I told you so' and a fanciful picture of the end of history, or at least a picture which will seem fanciful to our generation . . . What

would be more to the point is to bear witness to our faith in terms . . . of watchfulness and soberness . . . of faith and of love—which will appeal to a world in the night of despair as having some gleams of light in it, derived from the 'Light that shineth in darkness.'"

Jericho on Saunders Street

On narrow Saunders Street, in the shoddy suburb called Caraleigh at the southern fringe of Raleigh, N.C., stands the Windmill. Its dragon-green neon arms whirl day and night, its sexy carhops skip out in black slacks to take orders on the big, asphalt parking space, its gigantic jukebox, hitched up to outdoor amplifiers, drenches the area with blare: *Pin Ball Boogie*, maybe, or Jo Stafford's plaintive yearning for someone to *Make Love to Me*—and always plenty of hillbilly.

Presiding over the Windmill's pleasures is 38-year-old ex-Marine Sam Bell, a hard and practical man.

God in the Bush Arbor. Across the street from the Windmill is a vacant lot. There, early this month, came the local members of the Church of God, bent on a three-week revival for the healing of bodies and the saving of souls. They put up an open-sided shelter roofed over with sweet-gum boughs, and covered the clay ground with sawdust. They filled the place with chairs and benches, put up a little pulpit and installed two big amplifiers.

Presiding over these preparations was handsome, hefty (6 ft. 2 in., 215 lbs.) Douglas H. Poole, 23, a North Carolina farm boy who was wounded in Korea, saw visions there, came home to be a full-time minister of the Church of God. ("There are three Churches of God," he says. "This is the original.")

The revival got under way. Striding excitedly around his congregation, and sweating with fervor, Evangelist Poole shouted and whispered into his microphone. "I used to be a drunkard," he would yell. "I used to curse and tell lies and all those things. But I've been saved! . . . If you come, you can find God around this old bush arbor . . . If you go home lost tonight, it's not my fault." His flock would begin to groan and shout, to shake and roll in the sawdust. Then a string quartet would take over, and the hymn-singing would send everyone into still more shouts and gyrations.

Pray for Sam Bell. Across the street in the Windmill, Sam Bell and his customers listened for several nights with mounting distaste. "It got louder and louder," says Sam. "I couldn't even hear the girls when they called the orders." Finally, one night last week, one of the Windmill's customers made a suggestion, and Sam Bell suited action to the word. Into the big jukebox went another nickel, up went the amplifiers to full power, and out into the night blasted *Bye Bye Blues* in a mighty shock-wave of sound.

"Glory be to God!" cried Preacher Poole into his microphone. "Pray for Sam



RESTAURATEUR BELL
Any jukeboxes in heaven?

Bell. Save Sam Bell. The Devil can only go so far. There'll be no jukeboxes in heaven." The faithful groaned and flung themselves to their knees; their own amplifiers rushed to meet Satan over Saunders Street with a full-throated *Leaning on the Everlasting Arms*.

Since the fallen walls of Jericho, there had hardly been such sound. Motorists stopped. People in town heard about it and jumped in their cars to go out and see what was going on. Finally, the portly figure of Wake County Deputy Sheriff Carl Benton appeared. When he managed to make himself heard, the decibel count fell to normal.

But Sam Bell was mad. "I got to protect my business somehow," he complained to reporters. "I'll help him build a church somewhere if he wants it, but honest to God . . . I got nothing against their religion—if they want to worship a telephone pole, it's all right with me."

Said Preacher Poole: "We could put 'em in jail. I know the law. But we love everybody."

At week's end an uneasy truce prevailed on Saunders Street. But both God and mammon were profiting from the war of sound. Newly resplendent in a double-breasted blue suit, Preacher Poole moved with assurance among his biggest crowds. And Sam Bell's cash register tinkled happily with the hunger and thirst of curious customers, come from as far away as 80 miles to see the battle of Saunders Street.

For Birth Control

Birth control was unanimously approved last week by the 95th annual convention of the Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church (\$500,000 members), meeting in Los Angeles. Said the resolution: "An unrestrained production of children without realistic regard to God-given responsibilities involved in rearing



PREACHER POOLE
How far can the Devil go?

children . . . may be as sinful and as selfish . . . as is the complete avoidance of parenthood . . . The power to reproduce is His blessing, not a penalty, upon the sexual relationship in marriage."

The Great Swede

Emanuel Swedenborg was a physicist; in 1716 King Charles XII of Sweden appointed him assessor-extraordinary to the Royal Board of Mines. He was also perhaps the most versatile genius-of-all-trades since Leonardo da Vinci.

For the Swedish army he devised a method of transporting ships overland. He drew plans for a one-man submarine and a "flying carriage." In Sweden's House of Nobles he spoke brilliantly in favor of trade, liquor-control laws, and the decimal system. He was a physicist who anticipated Kant and Laplace in the nebular hypothesis, and a paleontologist far ahead of his time. His contributions to science included a modern theory of molecular magnetism, a system of crystallography, a mercury air pump, and a method of determining longitude at sea from the moon. As a physiologist, he made many discoveries, including an anticipation of the functions of the ductless glands.

Then, one April night in 1744, when he was 56 years old, he had a vision of Christ, and a new life began for Emanuel Swedenborg.

Extrasensory Perception. In a series of writings that now add up to some 30 heavy volumes (some of them in "automatic writing" dictated to him, as he believed, from the spirit world), he evolved a new Christian theology centered in a merging of the orthodox Trinity into Lord Jesus Christ and the belief that the Christ's Second Coming had already occurred—in the form of the Word, revealed to Emanuel Swedenborg. The afterlife and spirit world were as real to the new Swedenborg as his native Stockholm. He made Sweden's Queen Louisa Ulrica blanch with a secret message from her deceased brother, and he titillated his contemporaries with reports of new marriages made in heaven between noted persons long dead.

Clairvoyance was another talent of Swedenborg's. It has led Duke University's famed Extrasensory Perceptionist Joseph B. Rhine to call him "the pioneer in the work I am doing." At about 6 o'clock one night in 1759, Swedenborg, who was visiting a friend in Göteborg, suddenly turned pale. A great fire had broken out, he announced, in Stockholm, 325 miles away, and as it spread, he gave out bulletins like a mental radio station. The house of one of his friends was already in ashes, he reported, and his own was threatened. At 8 o'clock he exclaimed: "Thank God! The fire is extinguished, the third door from my house." Two days later a messenger arrived from Stockholm, confirming all details.

"A Colossal Soul." At Swedenborg's death, in 1772, there were no plans to form an association of his followers. But 16 years later a group of British Swedenborgians formed the first Church of the New Jerusalem at Great Eastcheap, Lon-



LeRoy Robbins-Dorr News
EMANUEL SWEDENBORG

From crystallography to glands to God,

don, and as early as 1784 a London Scot named James Glen was preaching Swedenborgianism in Philadelphia and Boston. The inspirations of the great Swede appealed to many an intellectual who did not join the New Church; Emerson saw him as "a colossal soul [who] lies vast abroad on his times, uncomprehended by them, and requires a long focal distance to be seen." Henry James called him "the sanest and most far-reaching intellect."

Last week the Church of the New Jerusalem met in Manhattan for its 131st General Convention. On hand were 250 delegates, including the Rev. Yonezo Doi, whose flock in Japan and Korea numbers 3,400 Swedenborgians. Meeting in their trim, light-filled church off Park Avenue on 35th Street and in their church in Brooklyn Heights, the prosperous-looking, efficient men and women of New Jerusalem heard reports of mild but encouraging growth in the U.S. and the rest of the world (total membership: 25,000). Said Convention President Franklin H. Blackmer, keying his words to the main theme of the forthcoming World Council of Churches Assembly at Evanston, Ill.:

"The Second Coming of the Lord is a process already going on, changing the very environment . . . of all mankind. It is not to be a bodily Coming . . . That Second Coming is as the very spirit of truth . . . We feel Swedenborg has been a chosen instrument . . . to make the truth concerning the Second Coming better known."

© Bronze model by Swedish-American Sculptor Carl Milles, now at the Cranbrook Museum, Bloomfield Hills, Mich.

MEDICINE

Dream Stuff

"I took my pill at eleven," reported Novelist Aldous Huxley in *The Doors of Perception*. "I [was] in a world where everything shone with the Inner Light . . . The legs, for example, of that chair—how miraculous their tubularity . . . I spent several minutes—or was it several centuries?—not merely gazing at those bamboo legs but actually *being* them . . ." Amateur Mystic Huxley was experimenting with mescaline, a drug which some have thought might become a psychiatrist's tool, like pentothal and Amytal. The purpose of these drugs is to banish a patient's inhibitions and "bring him out of himself." One of the most effective of these drugs—and most bizarre in its brain-stabbing effects—is lysergic acid diethylamide, better known to the trade as LSD 25.

First developed in Switzerland in 1938, LSD 25 has been much neglected until recently. Unlike mescaline, which induces a series of euphoric dreams and images, or pentothal, which merely leads the patient through mental and emotional playback of childhood scenes as he becomes semicomatose, LSD 25 enables the patient to re-experience his past without loss of consciousness, and calmly watch himself in the process. This is, roughly, like the ordinary dreamer who knows he is dreaming while he is dreaming. The patient injected with LSD 25 can later recall everything that took place in minute detail.

In the current *London Journal of Mental Science*, three British psychiatrists, R. A. Sandison, A. M. Spencer and J. D. A. Whitlaw, discuss the results of treatment with LSD 25 on 36 psychiatric cases. Their conclusion: as an aid to psychotherapy, LSD 25 is the best of all such drugs so far tested.

Given a standard (25 micrograms) dose of LSD 25, the patient first shows the symptoms of an addict of hashish. He starts giggling or crying, soon swatches to silence punctuated by an occasional scream. He trembles, sweats, and shows every symptom of terrible anxiety. Then he goes into one of several "experiences":

¶ Patients can often recall and re-experience their childhood in clear detail. Wrote one woman: "I realized that I was reliving an incident that occurred when I was quite small, on holiday . . . I was not in the least surprised to see my hand and arm [become] quite little, about the size of a child of seven or eight . . ."

¶ Others find themselves way back in time: "Part of me was detached . . . When I looked at the doctor's hand, the detached part of me saw it as it was, the other part expressed a feeling of horror . . . the hand was so old as to be ageless . . . There were sand and bright colors . . . Egyptian ornamentation and a sphinx . . ."

¶ Still others experience identification with friends or relatives. Several patients thought themselves to be their own moth-

ers, and two went through the experiences of their own birth.

No psychiatrist will go as far as Author Huxley (who prescribed mescaline for all mankind as a specific against unhappiness). But LSD 25, while it has no direct curative powers, can be of great benefit to mental patients. It encourages them to interpret their own soul-searing fantasies, and the newly revealed memories help the psychiatrist plan further treatment. Of the 23 cases that had completed treatment, LSD 25 coupled with psychotherapy resulted in 14 cases recovered, while one showed great improvement.

Somewhat closer to Huxley's goal is a new drug called Meratran, hailed by its makers as a "pink pill to cure the blues." Developed by the William S. Merrell Co. of Cincinnati, the pink pill—chemical name: alpha (2-piperidyl) benzhydrol hydrochloride—was tested for 18 months by two local doctors under the supervision of Psychiatrist Howard Fabing. Human guinea pigs: 350 patients who were unhappy in love, discouraged with their jobs, generally worried. Non-toxic, non-habit-forming, Meratran provided a quick pick-up and morale boost without the jangling, jittery aftereffects of Benzedrine (TIME, June 14), and without inducing hallucinations or nightmares. Though wary of all such "anti-blues" drugs, independent physicians here tentatively described Meratran as "interesting" and "promising."

Capsules

¶ After a study of 789 epileptic and non-epileptic children, two Baltimore neurologists, Abraham Lilienfeld and Benjamin Pasamanick, found that most cases of epilepsy appear to stem primarily from brain damage incurred before, during or just after birth. The doctors' conclusion: rather than being victims of inherited disease, epileptics may be "reproductive casualties" (like stillborn infants and cerebral palsy victims) whose ailments could be forestalled partly through better care before and during birth.

¶ Dr. Milford Thewlis of the American Geriatrics Society warned his colleagues that treating the aged as if they were middle-aged often results in dangerous "overtreatment." Samples: too-vigorous examinations, overdoses of drugs, too-hasty resort to surgery. Said Thewlis: "As a matter of fact, many [elderly] people seem to get along [on] skillful neglect."

¶ One in nine "moderate" drinkers is certain to become an alcoholic, declared the University of Illinois' famed and controversial physiologist, Dr. Andrew C. Ivy (TIME, April 9, 1951 et seq.). Sure signs of impending alcoholism: 1) sneaking extra drinks at a party by hanging around the punchbowl, 2) drinking with breakfast, 3) drinking alone, 4) getting angry when deprived of drink, 5) feeling a strong need for drink at certain hours, 6) drinking to ease tension, 7) steadily increasing daily liquor consumption. Dr. Ivy's remedy for those who want to drink without harmful aftereffects: sip 3 oz. of beer, taking an hour to do it.

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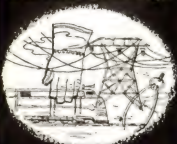
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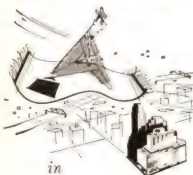
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SPORT

Better Than the Best

Chasing butterflies around his home in Melbourne, Australia gave amateur Entomologist John Landy, 24, the legs and lungs of a mile. Watching the great Czech Champion Emil Zatopek win three Olympic titles taught him some of the technical tricks of the track star's trade. Then a long pep talk from his coach at Melbourne University convinced him that he had the makings of a track star himself. In December 1952, on a soggy Melbourne track, Landy ran a 4:02.1 mile, the second fastest on record. After that, he aimed high. He set his sights on the fabled four-minute mile. But he was nervous. He had a feeling that someone might beat him to it.

Landy was right. Last month British Medical Student Roger Bannister went the distance in an astonishing 3:59.4 (TIME, May 17). Undismayed, Landy set out to prove that he was at least as good as the world's best. This week Long John surprised even himself, and proved that he was better. At Finland's Turku Stadium, he ran the fastest mile ever: 3:58 flat. Just for good measure, he set a new 1,500-meter record on the way: 3:41.8.

Bumbling Champ

The heavy-duty champion of the world was off his feed. There were long faces at the Catskill Mountain training camp where Rocky Marciano was getting ready for his fight with Challenger Ezzard Charles. In that green corner of the "Borscht Belt," most men are measured by the size of their appetites. Rocky, ordinarily a first-rate trencherman, was pushing away from the breakfast table after downing only two eggs and a pair of lamb chops. To make matters worse,

Charles (in training at nearby Monticello, N.Y.) was reported feeling fine. "The next champ has been in perfect health since he had his infested tonsils cut out of his throat," said his manager, Jake Mintz (somewhat of an authority on medical matters, having once suffered from "coronated thrombosis" himself).

Neither Jake's ready tongue nor Ezzard's health impressed the bookies. Rocky's eating habits bothered them not at all. Right up to fight-time at Yankee Stadium last week, most of those itinerant investment bankers saw the champ as a sure winner. They were giving odds of "3-to-1 and out," i.e., they would cover bets on ex-Champion Charles at the quoted odds: they would accept no Marciano money.

For half the fight the rangy Negro challenger had the bookies worried. Ex-Champion Charles was boxing so well that the champion looked like the sloppiest fighter since Two-Ton Tony Galento. More often than not Rocky's wild punches were flailing empty air. By the end of five rounds he had done little damage. In close, Charles still had strength enough to tie the champion up. At long range, he was counterpunching sharply.

In the second round flicking jabs and long-looping rights opened an old cut over Rocky's left eye. In the sixth he was bleeding badly. But by then he was warming up to his work. He waddled in, fighting the only way he knows: throwing punches from everywhere, whacking away at Charles with jarring shots that began to find the range. They hurt no matter where they hit. In the eighth, Rocky was at his brawling best. He hulled Charles against the ropes, hooked his big left paw around the back of Charles's head to hold it in position, and whaled away with a



MARCIANO JARRING CHARLES (14TH ROUND)
Where they hit, they hurt.

N.Y. Daily Mirror photograph



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vicious right uppercut to the Adam's apple. Charles never recovered.

Hardly able to breathe, he fought back gamely. Fight fans who had doubted Charles's courage saw him stand up to every punch in the hook. For the first time in years, a heavyweight bout looked like the first fight the crowd expected. Charles once or twice managed a clean straight right that caught the champion coming in and stopped him short. Then Rocky would shake the punch off and take up his stiff-legged charge. Stubbornly, Charles refused to go down. When the bell rang at the finish of the 14th round, he was still swinging. But the bumbling, ham-handed strongman from Brockton, Mass. was still the heavyweight champion of the world—a world in which good heavyweights are rare.

Battle of Baltusrol

For a couple of days the toughest competitor in the National Open championship at New Jersey's Baltusrol Golf Club seemed to be the course itself: its dipped and rolling greens, its narrow dogleg fairways, its devilish rough. Patient and unforgiving, it took on the nation's best golfers.

Billy Joe Patton, the bold and nerveless amateur who did so well in the Masters, got off fast with a field-leading 69, one under par. Next day he was far off the pace, with a 76. Sam Snead, great golfer and perennial money winner, still trying for his first Open title, was in trouble from the beginning. Cary Middlecoff, Lloyd Mangrum, Dick Mayer—usually reliable performers—stumbled and came to the halfway mark four strokes back.

On the last day, with two rugged

rounds ahead, handsome, young (23) Gene Littler, last year's amateur champion only lately turned pro, was a nervous two strokes in the lead. Pressing hard to hang on, defending Champion Ben Hogan was in a tie for second. His running mate was Ed Furgol, 37, a tall, gaunt pro from St. Louis' Westwood Club with easily the most distinctive style in the tournament.

Anyone at Baltusrol could have told Ed what was wrong with his game. But it was 25 years too late to be helpful. As a kid on a Utica, N.Y., playground, he had broken his left arm. It never mended properly. Now it was permanently crooked and withered. To balance his swing, Furgol had learned to keep his right arm bent. Even so, he was outhitting some of the best at Baltusrol. And he was playing steady, accurate golf. Not until the 18th hole of the last round was he in real trouble. Then he hooked his drive deep into the rough. Trees blocked his route to the green. But by then he had the tough course licked. He curved a long, lovely iron shot out onto another fairway, was on the apron of the green in three, chipped up neatly and dropped a tricky, downhill putt for his par five. He had finished with an impressive 284, and he was ahead of the pack.

After that, only Littler had a chance to catch him. No one else was close. But Littler needed a birdie 4 on the 18th for a tie. He missed an eight-foot putt, and Ed Furgol was the new champion. For sail Sam Snead it was small consolation to remember that before the tournament he had judged Baltusrol correctly. The winner, he had said, would card 284—just four over par.

"There Ought to Be a Law"

Every coach at the 52nd annual Intercollegiate Rowing Regatta agreed: Navy had the best crew around. Even Navy's professionally pessimistic Coach Rusty Callow admitted he expected to win. Not since their plebe regatta on Lake Marietta, Ohio, in 1951, had his boys been beaten: as a varsity crew they had won 28 straight races. Said Callow: "They have an 'engine room' [Stroke Oar Ed Stevens and No. 7, Wayne Frye] that is one of the greatest that has ever rowed in a shell." As far as Callow was concerned, his boatload of oarsmen had only one flaw, and that was beyond repair: for six members of the Navy varsity (the "Sing Sing Six of the Severn") last week's race at Lake Onondaga, N.Y., was their last. Five already had their commissions (two Navy, three Air Force).

Right from the start the Navy crew lived up to Coach Callow's confidence. It jumped to a quick lead, moved past the mile pole stroking a smooth and powerful 30, a long boatlength ahead of Cornell. Pulling hard to hold second place, ahead of the Washington Huskies, Cornell moved up in the last 100 yards, but Navy was home free, winner by a length and a half.

"This is the greatest crew I ever coached," said Callow. Then he shook his head in frustration: "There ought to be a law against graduation."



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HITTI

Declining antimacassars, forgotten declensions, and a game played with rahaks.

Goodbye, Messrs. Chips

Each year U.S. colleges and universities must say goodbye to many a famed and favorite figure. Among 1954's retirements:

North Carolina's **Howard Washington Odum**, 70, slouching, rumpled dean of Southern sociologists, whose 200-odd books, articles and monographs have set a whole generation of Southerners to analyzing their problems of poverty, race and regionalism, and even the state of their schools and soil. Twice a Ph.D. (Clark and Columbia Universities), Sociologist Odum went from Georgia's Emory University to North Carolina in 1920, soon won fame as an insatiable collector of facts and folklore, a writer of passable novels (e.g., *Rainbow Round My Shoulder*), a breeder of prizewinning cattle ("So far, my bulls have been worth more than my books"), and a lifetime champion of a rich and powerful South that would "stop being afraid of democracy."

Princeton's **Philip Khuri Hitti**, 68, widely considered the top authority in the U.S. on Moslem culture. Born in Lebanon of peasant stock, Hitti as a child suffered a fracture of the arm that healed so slowly that his father finally decided: "Let's give him an education, since he can't do anything else." After studying at an American missionary school and the American University of Beirut, Hitti emigrated to the U.S., won a doctorate at Columbia, eventually wound up at Princeton to become chairman of the Department of Oriental Languages and Literatures and head of the pioneering Near Eastern Studies program. Since then, rising each morning at 6 and somehow managing to get through the day mostly on fruit and milk, mild-mannered Professor Hitti has introduced hundreds of students to lands "once remote as Mars," turned out a history of the Arabs, indulged in such pastimes as tracking down the origin of the word "tennis." (His theory: not the French *tenes*, as is often supposed, but the Arab *Tinnis*, from the town that manufactured the cloth that made up the balls that were part of the game the Crusaders discovered the Arabs playing with their *rahaks*—the palms of their hands—from which came the word racket.)

Harvard's **Arthur Meier Schlesinger Sr.**, 66, indefatigable chronicler of U.S. manners & morals, one of the first to

EDUCATION

stress what has come to be known as social history. A shy, shuffling figure. Historian Schlesinger, for all his brilliance, maintained the air of being a wise and learned hayseed to whom nothing about America—from the rise of the city to the fall of the antimacassar—seemed irrelevant or immaterial. His summary of U.S. characteristics: "A belief in the universal obligation to work; the urge to move about; a high standard of comfort for the average man; faith in progress; the eternal pursuit of material gain; an absence of permanent class barriers; . . . a deference for women; the blight of spoiled children; . . . and certain miscellaneous traits such as overheated houses, the habit of spitting, and a passion for rocking chairs and ice water."

Johns Hopkins' **Leo Spitzer**, 67, who as a child in Vienna knew French, Hebrew, German and Hungarian by the time he was seven, later plunged into Latin, Greek, English, Italian, Provençal, Spanish, Portuguese, Catalan, Rumanian, Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, Sanskrit, Lithuanian, Old Church Slavonic, Albanian, Neo-Greek, Turkish and Russian to become one of the most fabulous of philologists. From his office, so cluttered with books and papers that Smoker Spitzer has been dubbed Johns Hopkins' most "inflammatory professor," a gush of learning has come. To Spitzer, his wispy-white head wreathed in smoke as his pencil flashes across a page ("Working? Not at all. Enjoying myself as always"), his main interest has been "man [who] stands at the window of our national civilization before which opens the vista of other civilizations. And he is that window. . . ."

Stephens' **Anna Froman Hetzler**, long-time teacher of voice, A stylish lady with a propensity for swishing skirts and rustling petticoats, "Tillie" Hetzler studied music in Berlin, Paris and Manhattan, found she had a knack for training singers. Though all of 78, she still lives alone, visited by a stream of favorite pupils and surrounded by her music and favorite possessions (e.g., a toy soldier owned by Brahms), occasionally visits Manhattan and appears on TV with her daughter, songstress Jane Froman. Her plans for the future: "A gay, wild life."

Randolph-Macon's spry, sprightly **Mabel Kate Whiteside**, 75, who has single-handedly given her campus one of the liveliest of college Greek departments. Small and proudly wrinkled ("They've taken out my wrinkles," she once complained of a retouched photograph, "and I spent all these years putting them into the right places"), Miss Mabel has set hundreds of girls to exclaiming and declaiming through Aeschylus and Aristophanes. Each year, dressed in the robes of the priest of Dionysus, she has marched into the college's amphitheater to put on a major Greek production, has somehow managed to make old Athens so alive that one student once wrote her: "I have forgotten my Greek, I have forgotten the declensions and I have forgotten the lines I learned for the plays, but I find that Greek is the most useful course I took while I was in college."

Haverford's **Albert Harris Wilson**, 82, who retired once in 1939 but just went on teaching mathematics anyway as professor emeritus. In 44 years, whether putting about his roses, stretching his 5 ft. 6 in. to reach an equation on the top of the blackboard, or tutoring a troubled student long after hours, "Little Al" has become the most popular figure on campus—a gentle man who had a habit of quietly slipping his own money into scholarships for impoverished pupils and "who believes," as the 1914 yearbook puts it, "that there is good in every man and seeks to make that good predominate."

Columbia's **Talbot Hamlin**, 65, ranking U.S. architectural historian, authority on early 19th century American architecture, editor of the monumental (four volumes, \$80) *Forms and Functions of Twentieth Century Architecture*. The son of a professor of architecture, Hamlin entered the field almost by instinct ("Well, let's put it this way. I never wanted to do anything else"), made a name for himself in practice, turned to teaching, became the bearded, debonair exponent of a brand of functionalism not divorced from humanity: "The pleasure one gets from perceiving character in a building is not merely a cold realization of the mechanical fitness of its forms to the purpose they serve; it is a definitely emotional reaction as well. The good building puts one in the right emotional state; it prepares one for the activities that go on in it."

Report Card

¶ With obvious feeling, the Pittsburgh Teachers Association issued a report on the state of student discipline, charged that there is much too much coddling of pupils and catering to parents. Among the association's specific grievances: 66 teachers said that they had been struck by pupils; 170 reported the theft of personal property; 92 complained that parents had threatened them; 268 said that pupils sent to the principal's office had flatly refused to go.

¶ The Georgia state school board passed a formal resolution pledging to abide by the state appropriations act, which forbids any allotment to unsegregated schools or the payment of salaries to any teacher, principal, or school-bus driver in any local school system that does not strictly observe the segregation laws.

¶ Appointment of the week: Lieut. General Andrew D. Bruce, 59, to succeed Walter W. Kemmerer (TIME, May 4, 1953) as president of the University of Houston (see MILESTONES). A graduate of Texas A. & M., Armored Forceman Bruce commanded the 77th Infantry Division in the Pacific during World War II, was the first occupation governor of Hokkaido, later became commandant of the Armed Forces Staff College at Norfolk, Va.

Kudos

Harvard University

Grayson L. Kirk, President of Columbia University LL.D.
Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. LL.D.
Clarence Belden Randall, chairman of the U.S. Commission on Foreign Economic Policy LL.D.
Robert Schuman, former French Premier LL.D.
Mark Antony De Wolfe Howe, biographer of Barrett Wendell and George Bancroft Litt.D.
E. B. White Litt.D.

Citation: "Sidewalk superintendent of our times, voice of our conscience, literate exponent of the belief that humor ought to speak the truth."

Paul Johannes Tillich, theologian . D.D.
Henry P. Van Dusen, president of Union Theological Seminary D.D.

Citation: "His aim (has been) to prepare a ministry intellectually competent to meet the challenge of these days."

Oberlin College

Theodore E. Steinway, president of Steinway & Sons LL.D.

Citation: "At the time of the century last year, the Steinways had produced 342,000 pianos, used and abused by pianists from Liszt to Rubenstein the Second. In one of their concert stands, 241 tau strings exert a pull of 40,000 pounds on an iron frame. Theodore E. Steinway gives constant proof that out of great tension may come rich harmony."

Edward R. Murrow LL.D.

Citation: "The cause of democracy and the cause of education are alike well served by one who advances evidence against

epithet, clarity against confusion, objectivity against obsession, and frank discussion against the dullness of fear."

University of Pennsylvania

Willis E. Lamb Jr., professor of physics at Stanford University Sc.D.

Citation: "Your studies on the fine structure of the hydrogen atom have been responsible in a large measure for the recent progress in quantum electrodynamics."

Princeton University

Charles Rufus Morey Litt.D.

Citation: "A pioneer and master in the fields of Early Christian and Medieval art"

Henry Norris Russell Sc.D.

Citation: "A master among astronomers . . . he has explored the 'star-space voids of space' the confines of the mind and the reaches of the spirit."

G. Bromley Oxnam, secretary of the Council of Bishops of the Methodist Church D.D.

Citation: "Undaunted before those who questioned his right to say what he believed. A preacher whose labors have taught thousands the truth of Wesley's last words: 'The best of all is, God is with us.'"

Eivind J. Berggrav, retired Bishop of Oslo and Primate of Norway . D.D.

Citation: "Confident that democracy rests on conscience guided by God, he withstood the Quisling government . . . He summoned all Norway to stand, and having done all to stand, proclaiming: 'The body they may kill; God's truth abideth still . . .'"

Edgar O. Lovett, first president of Rice Institute LL.D.

Citation: "A Princeton professor who took an open space of Texas and turned it into a campus . . . Even Texans are not indignant that he is not indigenous. He has put Princeton deep in the heart of Texas."

Arthur T. Vanderbilt, Chief Justice of the N.J. Supreme Court . . . LL.D.

Citation: "Through the native patriotism of this man, we hear again the words of Webster: 'Justice, sir, is the great interest of man on earth.'"

Adlai E. Stevenson LL.D.

Citation: "An idealist who proudly walks in the Wilsonian tradition . . ."

Nathan M. Pusey LL.D.

Citation: "Suspect as to lineage, born out of Boston. Above all a teacher . . . A man of learning and faith . . . In him, Veritas finds a fresh voice."

University of Wisconsin

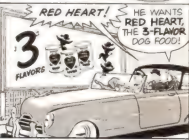
Ernest A. Hooton, anthropologist, awarded the university's first post-humous honorary degree . . . Litt.D.

Citation: "Universally recognized as one of the most original and stimulating spirits in his chosen branch of science . . ."

Eudora Welty, novelist Litt.D.

Citation: "She has spoken to us through a multitude of hauntingly nostalgic personalities who live and move and have their being in the land of her unpretentious, highhearted fiction."

Poor Little Rich Dog



EVERYTHING YOUR DOG NEEDS FOR COMPLETE NOURISHMENT, PLUS THE TASTE-TEMPTING VARIETY OF 3-FLAVORS!



The Good Old Dada Days

In Europe's art centers in the gay and bitter years just after World War I, there was nothing quite like the determinedly disorderly young men who called themselves dadaists.* Whatever anyone else admired, they despised; whatever anyone else believed in, they mocked. They were deliberately incomprehensible, studiously outrageous, and they pledged themselves to respect nothing, not even themselves. Dadaist dancers performed motionless dances; poets recited poems such as

*Grim glim gnim bimbim
grim glim gnim bimbim . . .
bum bimbim bam bimbim . . .
o be o be o be.*

At a 1920 art show in the cellar of a Paris bookshop, all the lights were turned out so that no one could see the pictures. Dadaists, wearing white gloves to protect them from contamination with the bourgeoisie, stood at the door shouting insults at visitors. Poet Louis Aragon (later a top ornament of Communist letters) mewed like a cat; another declaimed over and over, "It's raining on a skull," and Poet André Breton sat on a stool and ate matches. When the police arrived, the dadaists considered their success complete.

Last week in a Left Bank gallery, no insults were shouted, no poems mewed and Poet André Breton crunched not a single match as people wandered through a show of recent paintings by Breton's old friend and fellow dadaist, Artist-Photographer Man Ray. At the opening Painter Ray, now a wiry 64, moved among the staid visitors clad in a brown tweed jacket, blue shirt and a yellow shoestring tie—a costume as unremarkable in Paris' painter circles as a Truman shirt in Hollywood. The new paintings of Old Dadaist Ray seemed as subdued as the aging rebels on hand, ranging from rather tame surrealist compositions to well-painted abstractions akin to industrial designs.

Flatiron Revolution. Man Ray was one of the zaniest dadaists of them all. Born in Philadelphia, the son of Russian-Jewish immigrant parents, he went to Manhattan to study art under George Bellows and Robert Henri, changed what he calls his "foreign" name—from what he will not say—to avoid the jeers of his fellow students. In Manhattan Ray met up with a painting visitor from Paris: Marcel (Nude Descending a Staircase) Duchamp.

Ray and Duchamp began their own artistic revolution. Ray fashioned "objects" constructed of flatirons and tacks, paintings featuring such "ready-mades" as doorknobs or reflectors. Duchamp nailed clothes hangers to the floor and made little machines that whirled aimlessly.

When their magazine, *New York Dada*,

folded after one issue, they gave up Manhattan in disgust and moved to Paris. There Ray met Picasso and Braque. "I realized I wouldn't stand much of a chance as a painter against this kind of competition," says Ray, "so I turned to photography."

Exquisite Corpses. Ray invented "rayograms"—pictures made by placing objects directly upon photographic paper. And his arty, moody photographic portraits were an immediate success. He took pictures of Gertrude Stein, Le Corbusier, Arnold Schoenberg, Brancusi, Braque and, of course, famed Model Kiki in the nude. Ray spent his evenings at the Café Certa talking with Breton, Arp, De Chirico and Léger and making composite drawings that they called "exquisite corpses." This



MAN RAY (SELF-PORTRAIT)
Grim, glim, gnim was an echo.

was actually an old parlor game. One artist would draw a head, fold the paper and pass it on to the next man, who would draw the body without seeing what had already been done. "We used to fabricate all sorts of monsters," says Ray.

Ray stayed in Paris, painting and photographing, and became a leading exponent of dada's successor, surrealism. When the Germans came in 1940, he took off for Hollywood, where he painted, photographed and lectured. In 1951 he went back to Paris and the Latin Quarter. There he now works, but never more than two hours at a stretch. "I like to work at white heat for short periods," he explains. Painting is his main love, but photography brings in more money. Like a true dadaist, Ray scorns credit for the unquestionable skill of his photographs: "Many photographers consider themselves as artists. In my opinion, 99% credit should go to Mr. Zeiss and Mr. Eastman and 1% to the man who happens to stand behind the camera." Or, as a dadaist once abjured, "Stop looking! Stop talking!"

From Venice, TIME's Art Editor Alexander Eliot cabled:

THE world's biggest and best roundup of contemporary art occurs every two years in Venice. Last week red-cockaded carabinieri paraded, a splendid procession of gilded gondolas wound across the lagoon, and officials made speeches as the 27th Biennale opened in Venice's Public Gardens. In the tree-bordered pavilions bordering the lagoon, a jury representing nearly all of the 32 participating countries mulled over the thousands of paintings and sculptures.

They pondered a chamber full of half-reptilian horrors and nocturnal landscapes by slick old Surrealist Max Ernst, and voted him one of the three grand prizes of \$2,400, presumably for the importance of being Ernst. Another grand prize went to a roomful of gay blobs and squiggles done in primary colors by the artful Catalan, Joan Miró, who has made a career of painting like a five-year-old, only better. The grand prize for sculpture was awarded to playful and mysterious Alsatian Jean Arp and his crowd of polished bronze and marble lumps, each looking like a kernel of popcorn magnified many thousands of times.

Approached country by country, the exhibition demonstrated not so much national characteristics as the internationalism of modern art. Except for Indonesia, which showed a roomful of brilliant portraits and figure studies by self-trained Afandi, none of the small nations contributed any startling talents. Only the U.S., Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy offered artists of unmistakably major stature.

The U.S. pavilion, which the Museum of Modern Art bought this year from the Grand Central Art Galleries, offered the works of only two painters—Social Realist Ben Shahn and Abstract-Expressionist Willem De Kooning. A two-man affair by deliberate museum decision, it made for a forceful though far from representative showing. Shahn, whose art had its roots in proletarian fury and has now become fashionable, topped the list of lesser prize-winners with an \$800 award. Many exhibitors, notably those of the Iron Curtain countries, seemed stifled by their messages. Shahn, on the contrary, is lost without one. Shahn's earliest work on exhibition was a wonderfully gentle idealization of Sacco and Vanzetti done in 1932. In the 1940s, Shahn combined social and individual commentary in such fine works as the war-haunted *Red Stairway* and the wryly idyllic *Spring* (opposite). At peace with the world in recent years, he has been overtaken in his later work by his weakness for arty picture-making of an allegorical sort.

De Kooning's expressionistic abstractions of the 1940s looked like angry snarls of tar, snow, syrup and a little blood deviously applied with a bent spoon. But lately, De Kooning has become obsessed

* So named when a knife was plunged into a French dictionary, stabbed the word *dada*, meaning, appropriately, "hobbyhorse."



BEN SHAHN'S "THE RED STAIRWAY" (1944)

AMERICANS IN VENICE

AUGUST 1947



SHAHN'S "SPRING" (1947)



WILLEM DE KOONING'S "WOMAN I" (1950-52)

with a creature he calls "woman." It bears some resemblance to the Mom made infamous by Author Philip Wylie. De Kooning's women (*opposite*) are certainly the most violent and perhaps the most powerful paintings in the entire Biennale. If the purpose of painting were, as some have claimed, simply the release of emotion, De Kooning would have to be accounted great.

The British pavilion was dominated by another specialist in horror and violence: Francis Bacon (TIME, Oct. 19). Bacon's screaming, purple-robed cardinals and half-shaped machine gunners are crudely painted and unfeelingly colored, yet convincing, as blurred snapshots can be. Bacon was balanced by Ben Nicholson's abstractions, as dry and cold as a well-made Martini.

France featured a group show of such grand old men as Rouault, Matisse and Derain, together with a raggle-taggle of young abstractionists clearly unfit to maintain the greatness of the School of Paris.

The Belgian pavilion offered Surrealist René Magritte, whose charm lies in such odd notions as painting a night scene under a noonday sky. Less appealing was another major Belgian entry, Surrealist Paul Delvaux, whose careful rendering of a Crucifixion and a *Pietà* peopled entirely by skeletons seemed in needlessly bad taste.

Italy's huge pavilion showed up glaringly a sorry falling off from the years just after World War II. Then Italian art bubbled with joyful experimentation. Now it has gone comparatively flat. Even the major painters cage ideas from each other as casually as cigarettes. In fact, art ideas are at such a premium in Italy that one man who paints only reflections, another who pictures nothing but mist, and a third who contents himself with poking dainty holes in canvas, are honored with special shows.

But if contemporary Italian art seems lacking in strength, it does often show great decorative grace. A special show of contemporary Murano glass put most Italian paintings in the shade, and some flamboyant ceramic figures of working girls by light-fingered Leoncillo Leonardi outshone more pretentious sculptures. As best Italian painter, the jury picked Giuseppe Santomaso for his pleasantly decorative abstractions, which resemble swatches of colored silk and black thread in a stiff breeze. Prize for best Italian sculptor went to Pericle Fazzini (who makes a living by conservative church commissions), for some mildly sexy contortionists in wood and bronze.

In general, the show boxed the compass under the four strong winds of realism, expressionism, surrealism and abstractionism. All summer there will be muttering in a dozen tongues about the jury's verdicts, for the Venice Biennale is nothing if not controversial; it attempts nothing less than a summing up of art now. And today's art, as the Biennale proves, has neither a dominant style nor authoritative quality.



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THE PRESS

W.S.J. v. G.M.

The nation's No. 1 manufacturing corporation last week was deep in a feud with the nation's No. 1 business paper. General Motors cut off all company news and releases from the *Wall Street Journal* (circ. 258,448). When the *W.S.J.* tried to get the company's production figures through the Associated Press, G.M. also refused to give them to the A.P. On top of that, G.M. canceled all its advertising in the *Journal*—about \$250,000 worth a year.

The argument between G.M. and the *W.S.J.* began months ago when G.M. protested against alleged errors in a *W.S.J.* story. But it was not until the *Journal* ran a dope story on the new 1955 auto models four weeks ago (*TIME*, June 7) that G.M. blew a gasket. In Detroit new models are always a closely guarded secret, revealed to newsmen only on an off-the-record basis until the companies are ready to put them on sale. But the *Journal* refused to hear "off-the-record" information. It got its story from the tool-and-die shops of Detroit and from competing auto companies, pieced together a rough—and not always accurate—picture of what the new cars will be like.

Missed Point? When G.M. dealers wrote in to complain that the story would hurt their sales, the *W.S.J.* printed the letters and an editorial: "When a newspaper begins to suppress . . . news, whether at the behest of its advertisers or on pleas from special segments of business . . . it will soon cease to have readers."

The *Journal*, rejoined G.M., seemed to miss the point. "To the extent that this was a reporting of news derived from sources free to divulge the information, we have no objection . . . even though such information, published many months in advance of the introduction of new models, may . . . prejudice the sale of . . . current . . . products. We do, however, object to the publication of statements and particularly sketches which have as their source . . . the manufacturer's . . . blueprint [that] assertedly came from General Motors' own drafting boards. This involved a breach of a confidential relationship, since such blueprints . . . are released to industry sources and suppliers . . . on a confidential basis."

G.M. Customer. The *Wall Street Journal's* President Bernard Kilgore was surprised but not distressed by G.M.'s embargo and ad withdrawal. Said he: "For years almost everything in Detroit has been 'off the record.' We just decided not to play it that way. It isn't journalism." Kilgore agrees that there may be honest differences of opinion over what should and should not be printed, and that "our editors are perfectly willing to discuss these differences, but not under pressure." Added he: "The *Journal* is not mad at anybody. I have a General Motors car, and I certainly don't intend to sell it."

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SCIENCE

Eclipse Schedule

On the morning of June 30, early risers in most of the U.S. and Canada, weather permitting, may see at least a partial solar eclipse. The path of totality (i.e., the ground covered by the tip of the moon's pointed shadow) will start in northeastern Nebraska, where the sun will be blotted out by the moon just as it rises. A little later, at 5:08 a.m., C.S.T., the shadow will sweep at 3,000 m.p.h. over Minneapolis, where totality will last 1 min. 10 sec. Then it will cross Lake Superior and head for Labrador, just grazing the southern end of Hudson Bay (see map).

For a few seconds before totality, the bright crescent of the sun may be broken into separate sparks by irregularities on the surface of the moon. These "Bailey's heads" do not always appear.

Away from the path of totality, the sun will seem to shine almost as brightly as usual, but if it is looked at through a dense filter (smoked glass or an over-exposed photographic negative), it will show a bite taken out of its disk. At St. Louis the moon will cover a maximum 85% of the sun's surface, at New York 74%, at Columbia, S.C. 65%. Total time between the beginning and the end of the

unusual show will be about two hours.

Camera fans can shoot the eclipse without much trouble. According to New York's Hayden Planetarium, the total eclipse can be shot with fast black and white film using a one-second exposure and $f/4.5$. Color film calls for one second and $f/2$. These settings will show the horizon faintly as well as silhouettes of nearby objects. The partial eclipse requires a filter (Kodak neutral density 4.0), $1/100$ seconds and $f/16$ for black and white film.

The next total eclipse in the U.S. will come on Oct. 2, 1959, and it will be visible as total only in southern New England. On March 7, 1970, the moon's shadow will cross southern Florida. The New York area will not see a total eclipse until April 8, 2024.

Water Babies

Every ambitious zoo longs to exhibit some interesting animal that no other zoo can boast. Last week the National Zoological Park at Washington earned this distinction; it became the proud owner of three impish-looking, mustachioed young sea otters—Hortense, Aggie and Peter. About four feet long, they were caught in the bleak Aleutian Islands, and the U.S.



SEA OTTER

Dinner on a floating chest.

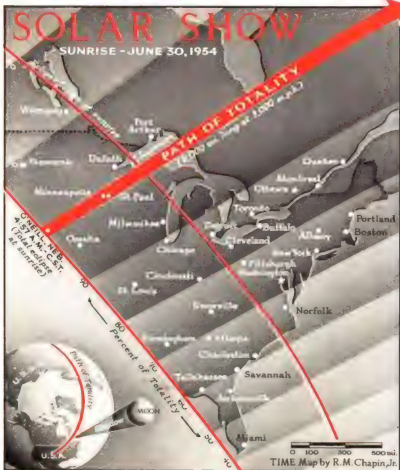
Fish and Wildlife Service rushed them to Washington in a Stratocruiser. At the airport (temperature 90°), they seemed resentful and whistled shrilly, but when they got to the zoo, they splashed with content in the ice water of a small, air-conditioned pool.

Zoo Director William M. Mann hopes that they will thrive, but he is not too confident. Sea otters have never been exhibited before, partly because of their rarity and partly because the odd conditions of their natural habitat are hard to simulate. They live in the great beds of kelp that fringe the shores of the North Pacific, where they lead an easy and highly specialized life. Floating much of the time on their backs with their forearms folded over their chests. Whenever they feel hungry, all they need do is roll over and dive to the bottom for sea urchins. They bring the sea urchins to the surface, lay them out on their chests and eat them at leisure, just as if they were sitting at a well-stocked dining-room table.

Sea otters' bodies are buoyant, and they can float at ease with a cargo of edibles. Baby sea otters ride on their mothers' chests. No natural enemies attack them except killer whales, which can easily be eluded in the waving fronds of the kelp. The chill North Pacific water does not bother otters either, for they wear the finest fur that any animal possesses.

Their fur was their undoing. At one time it sold for as high as \$2,500 a pelt, and hunters slaughtered the sea otters. For years they were so rare that many naturalists gave them up as extinct, but a few survived in the remote Aleutians. Now, rigidly protected, they are making a comeback.

Director Mann is promising nothing. He suggests that lovers of sea otters come to see his new charges promptly before something happens to them. So far they seem to be thriving, however. Hortense and Peter, though young, are taking an interest in each other. Washingtonians may yet see a baby otter circling round the pool on its mother's furry chest.



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MUSIC

Safe at Home

Clarence W. Miles, 56, is a corporation lawyer and a proud Baltimorean. Last fall, almost singlehanded, he worked the deal that brought the St. Louis Browns to Baltimore as the Orioles, thus ending the city's 51-year exile from major-league baseball (TIME, Oct. 12). But now a new crisis agitated Good Citizen Miles. Having regained baseball, Baltimore stood to lose opera.

The Metropolitan Opera, which has been playing Baltimore on and off for the last 70 years, decided to hike its required guarantee for each performance from \$16,000 to \$20,000. Manager Frederick R. Huber of the Lyric Theater, the Met's Baltimore home, came out flatly against the increased guarantee—no more money, he said, even if that means no more opera. Alerted to this situation by his fortysix, opera-loving wife Eleanor, Oriole President Miles promptly went into action. Said he: "The opera is just as important to Baltimore as the Orioles."

He joined forces with members of the Baltimore Opera Club. Last week, in quick, bloodless revolution, the group 1) elected Eleanor Miles vice president; 2) decided on a general rise in ticket prices (e.g., orchestra up from \$9 to \$10) for Met performances, to provide the guarantee. Lawyer Miles gave all the credit to Eleanor: "I'm just kibitzing. . . . The truth of it is, I never went to the Metropolitan until I married Mrs. Miles two years ago. I let her push me into going, and right away discovered it wasn't so bad after all. Meanwhile, she had never been to a big-league baseball game, but when we got the franchise, she, for her part, became crazy about it. . . . Now we're each all wrapped up in the other's favorite project, and the peace in the Miles household—it's wonderful."

A Blow for the Tuba

As any musician knows, it takes a lot of brass to be a tuba player. Generally, tubas range in size from the B-flat tenor (30 lbs., 151 in. of tubing), which is hugged to the player's chest and sometimes goes pah-pah, to the large, economy-size B-flat bass (29 lbs., 387 in.), which is often worn somewhat like a life preserver and mostly goes oom-pah. One thing that tuba players have in common is a fear that audiences are laughing at them. To many non-musicians, indeed, the tuba appears absurd—there is always some fellow in the audience who hopes to see a pair of pigeons flutter wildly out of the bell at first blast. But there are serious musicians with courage and talent enough to pursue this particular musical career without suffering any noticeable inferiority complex.

Such a man is 43-year-old Phil Catelet, one of England's foremost tuba players. Last week Phil Catelet realized a secret dream of tubamen everywhere: he played a full-fledged tuba concerto with the London Symphony.

A Coll. Catelet, who started out as a child in the brass section of a Salvation Army band, now plays tuba for both London's Philharmonia Orchestra and the London Symphony. Six weeks ago, he got an important call. The London Symphony, preparing for its 50th jubilee concert, had asked Ralph Vaughan Williams, Britain's No. 1 composer, to write a special composition for the celebration. Vaughan Williams just happened to have a tuba concerto^o lying around, agreed to have it played if the orchestra had a tubaman up to the job. Would Catelet like to audition for Vaughan Williams?

Into London's frisky traffic went Catelet, his tuba and his piano accompanist. At Vaughan Williams' house in Regent's Park, he played for the old (81) composer, who quickly approved. Catelet practiced till he knew the concerto inside and out, rehearsed only twice with the orchestra (under Sir John Barbirolli) before the big night.

Unhappily, there was a mix-up at the concert: Catelet's place on the program was changed without his knowledge, and he had to wait in the wings, hugging his tuba, for 20 minutes. By the time they got onstage, both Catelet and his instrument (which, like all cussed brasses, needs a lot of last-minute tootling to warm it up) had a case of chills. The orchestra broke into the concerto, and the tuba came in disconcertingly out of cue. The whole

^o Other such unusual compositions: Vaughan Williams' own *Romance for Horn and Orchestra*, Sergei Koussevitzky's *Concerto for Double Bass*, Jaromir Weinberger's *Concerto for Trombone*, with four trumpets and four trombones, Mozart's *Adagio and Rondo for Clarinet*, flute, oboe, viola and cello.



WILLIAMS & CATELET
Pigeons in the brass, alas.

first movement, in fact, sounded as if there were pigeons in the brass, alas.

A Romp. The tuba yawned self-consciously through a mass of quavers like a gigantic empty stomach, rumbling from note to note, fluffing some quick passages, squawking agonizingly slowly through deep bass notes. Then came the cadenza, which was really too intricate for a tuba. The instrument cleared its throat and got going. But soon the movement ended in a romp, with orchestra and tuba neck and neck. The second movement came off beautifully. In a slower, sustained tempo, Catelet poured out a rich sound, often booming up from the bass into a fruity contralto. Warmed up now, he launched into the difficult final movement with confidence. The tuba lumbered along in its elephantine way and right into another cadenza. This time Catelet's solo came off well, and the tuba and player ended with a fine flourish.

There were hearty rounds of applause for Tubaman Catelet. Conductor Barbirolli and Composer Vaughan Williams, who was sitting in the front row. Next day the *London Times* summed up: "The tone . . . was sufficiently rich and warm to fire any composer's imagination, but [Catelet] did not suggest that the tuba can do much in the way of varied phrasing or dynamic nuance to repay promotion to a solo status."

The *Times* may have been right, but none could deny that Phil Catelet had struck a blow for the tuba.

Harry & the Muse

Harry Dichter is a waiter at Philadelphia's Ambassador Vegetarian and Dairy Restaurant (pickled herring, lox salad, horsesh, carp). The customers know that he is fast, polite and can instantly memorize a complicated order without making a mishmash out of it. What many do not know is that Harry, at 53, is also a man of music. He is one of the top collectors and publishers of American music in the U.S., although, as he admits, "I can't read or play a note."

The Browser. Dichter was born in Russia and moved with his family to the U.S. when he was eight. When he finished grade school he went immediately to work, but he kept a taste for books. Browsing in secondhand shops, Dichter learned that there was money in rare editions. While other waiters took their money to bookies, Harry diligently invested in books. For a while he operated his own shop by day, waited on tables by night. He became interested in American music, read all he could find on the subject.

In 1947 Dichter compiled an impressive catalogue of old American sheet music, began selling it to collectors. Then he decided that reprints of the sheet music would find a greater audience. His first big publication was an edition of delicate melodies titled *Seven Songs for the Harpichord*, by Musician-Politico Francis Hopkinson (1737-1791). Hopkinson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, had sent his work to George Washington, re-



COLLECTOR DICHTER

Washington couldn't sing either.

ceived a polite acknowledgment from the President: "... what alas! can I do to support it? I can neither sing one of the songs nor raise a note on any instrument to convince the unbelieving."

The Slider. Dichter's stock of old sheet music (copies available at \$1 and up) follows the U.S. right through the Civil War to the eve of World War I, pausing frequently along Broadway and Tin Pan Alley. Among his titles: *The Old Union Wagon*; *Give Us Back Our Old Commander*; *Mother, Is the Battle Over?*; *Come Daren Nellie to the Old Red Barn*; *Don't Give Me Diamonds, All I Want is You*; *Love Thy Neighbor as Thyself*; but *Leave His Wife Alone*. Collector Dichter's latest publication promises to be his biggest hit to date.

Called Baseball in Music and Song, the folio contains 14 reproductions of spirited polkas, quadrilles, marches and ballads from the middle to late 1800s, all dedicated to the glorification of baseball. There are the misadventures of Catcher Kelly in *Slide, Kelly, Slide!*

*But something was the matter
Sure I couldn't see the ball
And the second one that came in
Broke my muzzle, nose and all.*

There is also the plight of a diamond dandy in *Tally One for Me*:

*I soon will stop my "balling"
For my heart is led astray
'Twas stolen by a nice young girl
By her exquisite play.*

One tune, *Hurrah for Our National Game* (1896), sums up the feeling of America's early baseball fans:

*The Gamester may boast of the pleasures of play,
The Billiardist brag of his cue,*

*The Horse jockey gabble of next racing day,
The Yachtman discourse of the Blue,
The patrons of Racket may feast on its joys,
Whilst Cricket its lovers inflame,
Croquet's very well for young ladies and boys
But give us the National Game.
Then hurrah for our National Game,
hurrah,
Here's a cheer for its well-earned fame...*

His baseball chores out of the way, Collector Dichter is currently preparing reprints of Roman Catholic litanies (1787), and an Introduction to the *Singing of Psalm Tunes, In a Plain and Easy Method, with a Collection of Tunes in Three Parts*, by the Rev. Mr. Tufts (1726). So far, Dichter has not made any money on his musical ventures, but he says: "I feel I'm doing a job. I'm the first in the field." For the time being, he is holding on to his waiter's job at the Ambassador. Later, "If the music goes well," he may wait on tables only two or three days a week.

MILESTONES

Died. Joseph Rider Farrington, 66, since 1942 Hawaii's delegate to Congress and chief proponent of Hawaiian statehood, president and publisher of the Honolulu *Star-Bulletin*; of a heart attack; in Washington.

Died. Margaret Seligman Lewisohn, 50, educational leader; in an automobile crash half an hour after Adlai Stevenson, whom she had given a lift, had left the car; near Shenandoah, N.Y. A trustee of Vassar and one of the founders of Bennington College, wealthy Margaret Lewisohn was chairman of the board of trustees of the Public Education Association.

Died. Robert N. (for Newton) Denham, 68, onetime (1947-50) general counsel of the NLRB, whose ouster in 1950 climaxed a running three-year battle between Republican Denham and President Truman over the interpretation and jurisdiction of the Taft-Hartley Act; of a heart attack; in St. Louis.

Died. Dr. E. E. (for Edison Ellsworth) Oberholzer, 72, one of the founders (1934) and first full-time president (1945-50) of the University of Houston, second largest (total enrollment: 13,361) university in the state (first: Texas U.); after long illness; in Houston.

Died. William Ewert Berry, first Viscount Camrose, 74, editor in chief and chairman of the *Daily Telegraph*, largest of Britain's prestige dailies; of a heart attack; in Southampton, England. Welshman Berry and his brother, now Viscount Kemsley, built the world's largest one-family publishing empire (32 newspapers and 74 magazines).



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BUSINESS

AUTOS

Merger No. 3

For weeks the auto industry has been alive with rumors of a merger between Studebaker and Packard so that the two independents could compete better against the Big Three. This week directors of the two companies scheduled a meeting in Manhattan to close the deal, tie up a few loose ends, and pick a boss for their hopeful new company.

In effect, Packard will take over Studebaker. Packard President James J. Nance, 53, who has put new life into Packard, will take over as president of the new company. Studebaker's Board Chairman Paul Hoffman will become board chairman of Studebaker-Packard, and Studebaker's President Harold S. Vance chairman of the executive committee.

Champion & Limousine. If the merger goes through, it will be the third for the auto industry in a little more than a year (the others: Kaiser-Willys, Nash-Hudson). But it is a necessary step and a shrewd move for both. The two independents have steadily lost ground in 1954's red-hot auto race. Packard sales are down 53%. Studebaker's 55%; both lost money in the first quarter—\$6,000,000 for Studebaker and \$380,000 for Packard. By joining forces, they can put together a sales organization of some 3,000 dealers across the U.S., and offer customers a complete line of cars from the cheapest Studebaker Champion (\$1,700) to the most luxurious Packard Limousine (\$7,500).

There are other benefits. Packard has been long on engineering, short on the kind of racy-looking design that helps sell cars. Studebaker, with its long, low cars, has been a style pacesetter. The combined company should also be able to cut production costs.

Book v. Market. The merger will involve a straight stock transfer. Packard shareholders are expected to get one share in the new company for every five they own and Studebaker stockholders to get $\frac{1}{3}$ shares in the combined company for every one of Studebaker stock. The exchange deal was based on the book value of the two stocks. Though Packard's total assets are only slightly less than Studebaker's, the per-share book value of its stock is far less because it has 14,491,000 shares compared to only 2,361,000 for Studebaker. Thus one share of Studebaker (valued at \$42.81) equals $\frac{1}{3}$ shares of Packard (valued at \$5.70 a share). On the New York Stock Exchange the spread was not as great: Studebaker was selling for \$19 and Packard for \$4, a ratio of only about five to one. On this basis, some Packard stockholders may complain that they are getting shortchanged, especially since this exchange would leave Studebaker shareholders with 55% of the new company. But they are not likely to hold up the merger, since neither company can do better alone.



REALTOR ZECKENDORF
In expansion, an old chain.

To begin with, Packard and Studebaker will have about 3% of the total auto market. The big question is whether the new company will be big enough to compete successfully against the Big Three. Roaring along at full speed, the giants have pulled even farther ahead of the independents this year. General Motors now has 48% of the market, Ford 31%, Chrysler



PACKARD'S NANCE
In combination, a new chance.

15%—a total of 94%. Around Detroit last week, the talk is of still another merger eventually. This time auto experts believe it will be between Studebaker-Packard and the newly formed American Motors (Nash and Hudson).

REAL ESTATE

Statler to Zeckendorf

William Zeckendorf, whose deals have probably made him the No. 1 U.S. realtor, last week clinched his biggest deal yet. In Manhattan, President Arthur F. Douglas of the Statler Hotels announced that the board of directors had accepted an \$80 million offer to sell out to Zeckendorf's Webb & Knapp.

The deal would give Webb & Knapp, which already controls \$250 million in property (including Manhattan's Chrysler Building), and has operated in 30 states, one of the choice hotel systems in the world. Founded by the late E. M. Statler in Buffalo in 1908, the chain is now the third biggest (after Hilton, Sheraton) in the U.S., with eight hotels and two office buildings, in Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis, Washington, New York and Los Angeles, worth \$67 million. Having already built four of the seven major U.S. hotels put up in the last 25 years, the chain is working on two more: a 455-room, \$7,000,000 Statler tailored to fit medium-size Hartford, Conn.; a 1,000-room, \$15 million Statler for booming Dallas.

Zeckendorf has offered Statler's 2,700 stockholders two ways to hand over control. They can either sell him their stock at \$50 a share (9, over-the-counter value of \$47.50), or sell him all Statler assets for \$80 million, enough to pay them \$50 a share.

STATE OF BUSINESS

Climbing Out

Despite a slip in retail sales, which dropped 3% from last year's levels in the first four months, there were plenty of signs around the U.S. last week that the economy was still climbing out of the recession valley. Items

❑ Industrial production in May climbed two points to 125% of the 1947-49 average for the nation's mines and factories, the first increase in ten months. Steel production edged up to 73% of capacity.

❑ The stock market, which dipped nine points in a period of two days, jumped back almost as sharply. The Dow-Jones industrial average closed out the week at 327.91, less than a point below the 1954 high of 328.67.

❑ Construction outlays, after five months of heavy building, will probably hit an alltime high this year. The Commerce and Labor Departments, which earlier estimated 1954 construction at \$34 billion, last week predicted that it will hit \$36 billion, almost 2% above 1953's record level.

TIME CLOCK

INSURANCE

More Scandal in Texas

In Texas, where ten insurance companies have gone broke in 16 months, there was another crash last week. It was the biggest yet. C. B. Erwin, board chairman of General American Casualty Co., and two other sad-faced executives walked into the Austin office of State Insurance Commissioner Garland Smith and admitted that General American was bankrupt. It was \$1,000,000 in debt and unable to pay its claims. General American, which collected \$6,000,000 in premiums last year, has 120,000 policyholders in Texas and nine other Southern states.

Three weeks ago Erwin had told the insurance commission that General American was in serious trouble. Commissioner Smith asked three other Texas companies to take over General American and try to salvage something, but all refused. Then (as Erwin moved up to board chairman) a new insurance man (William H. Green) was brought in as president to try to straighten out General American's finances. But he quit after a few weeks, so Smith revoked General American's license and the Texas attorney general got ready to start bankruptcy proceedings.

Texas insurance men thought that Erwin, who had gained his experience in the stable business of life insurance, had been out of his depth in the risky casualty business. In his eagerness to expand two-year-old General American, Erwin had taken on too much risk business. Said one insurance agent: "If you were running truckloads of nitroglycerine over the rough road to Acapulco, General American would insure you." The company's loss ratio was estimated to be running as high as 70% (vs. a normal ratio of 40% to 50%).

After closing General American, Commissioner Smith sat down and addressed a plaintive letter to 75 state insurance leaders, calling on them to meet him in Dallas this week to figure out a way to clear up the blots on the Texas insurance industry. But at week's end Texas insurance men gossiped that more companies were shaky.

OIL & GAS

Decision for the Northwest

For more than a year the most active stocks on the American Stock Exchange have been Canadian oil and gas issues. Spurred on by the hope that Canada would soon be piping gas into the Pacific Northwest—the only major area in the U.S. without natural gas—speculators ran prices upward. Last week the bubble burst. U.S. gas, instead of Canadian, ruled the Northwest. On the American Exchange some Canadian issues dropped by a third,

TIDELANDS OIL HUNT, spurred by the Supreme Court decision giving mineral rights to the states, is going on at a record pace. In the past twelve months, oilmen have spent more than \$100 million for leases and drilling in the Gulf of Mexico, have 30 drilling rigs now in operation, with plans for 70 by fall.

WAGE NEGOTIATIONS between U.S. Steel and the C.I.O.'s Steelworkers to set a pattern for the industry are going smoothly, may result in a settlement within the week. Joint union-management committees have reportedly worked out a package deal, with increased fringe benefits (notably pensions and health insurance) but no flat wage increase.

ROBERT R. YOUNG, who angrily took the Chesapeake & Ohio out of the Association of American Railroads because it refused to go along with his ideas for roller-bearing freight cars, etc., will probably not pull the New York Central out of the industry organization, at least for the time being. The A.A.R., which gets about 8% of its annual budget from the Central, will try to work out a compromise with Young's rival Federation for Railway Progress, expects either President Perlman or Young himself to take the vacant seat on its board left by outgoing Central President William White.

AIRLINE MERGER between National and Colonial has been okayed by the Civil Aeronautics Board. Though the two lines have not yet started negotiations, CAB, which earlier approved a plan (later vetoed by President Eisenhower) by Eastern to absorb Colonial (TIME, March 8), said that a merger between Colonial and Eastern's rival, National, would be in the public interest.

U.S. DEBT TROUBLES have the Treasury Department working overtime on ways to boost the \$275 billion ceiling without running into an election-year fight with Congress. One solution would be to allow the Treasury to exceed the ceiling tem-

porarily, providing the year-end debt is within the limit; another would be to change U.S. bookkeeping so that the \$40 billion outstanding in non-marketable "special issues"—such as the social-security fund—would not be counted a part of the debt.

SEARS, ROEBUCK PRICES are going down. Average prices in the new catalogue will be 2½% lower than in the spring edition. Among best buys: electric appliances (down 10%), refrigerators (down 6%).

HELICOPTER SERVICE between airports and cities in Europe is spreading rapidly. Since Sabena has made a hit with its service in Brussels, British European Airways will start a service in London, using Sikorsky S 55 helicopters to whirl six passengers from London Airport to mid-city in 22 minutes instead of the 70 it takes by bus.

CHRYSLER, whose 1954 models lag in styling, is busily pushing its lead in horsepower. To show off its new proving ground, Chrysler toled a stock 235 h.p. New Yorker sedan around the track on a 24-hour endurance run, clicked off 2,836 miles to break its own official A.A.A. closed-track, stock-car record of 2,157 miles. Average speed: 118 m.p.h.

DAIRY PRICES will come down soon, predicts the U.S. Agriculture Department. Retailers have already passed on the \$6-a-lb. cut farmers took in butter prices on April 1, will soon pass on most of the cut in cheese (down only 1.2¢ a lb. so far v. a 4.7¢ drop in farm prices), evaporated milk and ice cream.

FIRST LIGHTWEIGHT TRAIN has been ordered by the Rock Island Lines for its 161-mile Chicago-Peoria run. The four-car train, to be made by ACF Industries, builders of Spain's aluminum "Talga" (TIME, April 18, 1949), will be about one-half the weight per passenger of current trains, could carry 300 passengers up to 110 m.p.h. It is scheduled to be in service by Christmas 1955.

and trading was suspended for a time in Pacific Petroleum Ltd., down 3½ points to 7½. The Vancouver Stock Exchange was hit even harder; Inland Natural Gas tumbled from \$2.50 to \$1.15. Peace River Natural Gas from \$6.15 to \$3.75.

The FPC decision followed a five-year battle that had narrowed down to two leading contenders. Winner was the Pacific Northwest Pipe Line Corp., headed by Pipeline Builder Ray Fish, who plans to run a line 1,466 miles from the San Juan Basin of Colorado and New Mexico to Bellingham, Wash. Fish has had plenty of experience. His Fish Engineering Corp. built two of the world's longest pipelines: the Transcontinental, from Texas to New York, and the Texas Illinois, serving the Chicago area. He plans to finance the new \$160 million line with common and pre-

ferred stocks and by selling bonds to insurance companies.

Losers were the Westcoast Transmission Co., Ltd., of Calgary, Ont., headed by Canadian Oilman Frank McMahon. He wanted to bring gas to the Northwest through a 930-mile pipeline from Canada's Peace River section in northern Alberta and British Columbia, where his Pacific Petroleum has sunk millions into a huge, new gas field. Losers also were the Canadian provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, which had hoped for big, new industrial developments along the gas line. Cried one provincial cabinet minister: "This is disastrous."

Penalty for Stalling. But Canada's western provinces had only themselves to blame. Five years ago, Alberta might have won permission to pipe its gas to the

© No kin to General American Life Insurance Co.

DIVERSIFICATION

The New Magic Word in Industry

GROW or Die" is the chief axiom of U.S. businessmen. Never have more businesses grown faster—and fewer died—than in the years since war's end. But size alone is not the remarkable thing about this business growth. The most significant point is how U.S. corporations have been finding new products and new markets, branching out into new fields. Diversification has become so popular that it is almost a fetish.

Most industrialists diversify to 1) hedge against recession, 2) even out seasonal ups and downs, 3) give a company room to grow, 4) make up for the cyclical swings of a market. For example, to offset the big fluctuations in basic steel production (now down 30% when all industry is down only 10%), Republic Steel diversified into such things as steel kitchen cabinets and chairs.

The primary object of diversification by the Rockwell Manufacturing Co., which makes everything from saws to parking meters, is to provide, "as nearly as possible, security of profits, and thus security of jobs and dividends." Says President Willard Rockwell: "A company tied to one industry, or operating in one plant, is too vulnerable. One soft market, one bad fire, one strike, and profits are suspended, people are laid off, dividends stop. At the worst the company is out of business."

Diversification also got a boost from the war-baby industries; they were forced by the loss of defense orders to find new products, or go broke. In general diversification is along two broad lines. A company may start making new products closely related to the old (e.g., Kelvinator added washing machines to its appliance line), or it may step boldly into some completely new field (e.g., Stanley Warner Corp. took over International Latex, thus moving from theaters into girdles, baby pants and foam pillows).

Since diversification requires capital and involves considerable risk, big business is in a better position to try it than a small company. When a big corporation makes a mistake on a new product, it can afford to drop it quickly and write off the investment. A small business, facing a loss it can ill afford, cannot. One of the costliest mistakes of diversification, says Thompson Products President John David Wright, is for a manufacturer to "stick with his product long after it should be dropped, to prove he was right." Another great problem is to

find the new executives needed to make and sell a new product. Many a company falls into the trap of spreading its talent too thin.

In a new field production is easier than sales. But making a product to sell at the right price can often be a tough problem. Warner & Swasey bought a textile machine from its Swiss owners, then spent five years and \$3,000,000 to redesign the machine so that it could be sold for \$7,000, which the mills could afford, rather than the \$18,000 that the Swiss machine would have cost. Even at the low price, says Warner & Swasey Vice President Walter Bailey, "finding distributors, creating a market, convincing the customer that your product is better than what an established competitor is selling is a stupendous task."

Some companies even specialize in diversification. A classic example is California's Food Machinery & Chemical Corp., which started with the merger of a pump manufacturer and a maker of canning machinery. Moving into farm machinery, auto equipment, fire-fighting equipment, insecticides and industrial phosphates, Food Machinery now has 13,500 employees, operations in 20 states and an annual gross of \$230 million. Says President Paul Davies: "The manufacturer of a very durable mousetrap would readily see the advantage of owning a stabilizing cheese business."

Not all companies have been so successful. Both General Mills and Bendix have tried appliances, but ran into so many sales and distribution problems that they got out. The urge to diversify leads many an industry to buy another company just because it is on the market. But as most experts in the field know, the bargain counter is risky; an estimated 50% to 60% of all companies up for sale are in trouble.

The swift progress of diversification by big companies has caused some economists to fear that the big, well-heeled companies may squeeze out smaller competitors in the fields they invade. Actually, there has been little evidence of that. The facts seem to be that diversification increases competition simply because there are more companies in many fields. For the economy as a whole, diversification should prove a strong bulwark against a deep recession. Hundreds of corporations once rose or fell with the sales of one product—and helped pull other companies down with them. Now these companies have gone a long way to balance the drop in one product with a rise in another.

U.S. But it wanted to hold on to enough gas to supply Canada for the next 50 years, decided that Alberta gas should first be piped to eastern Canadian markets. Not until the big Peace River Field was proved did Canada decide that it had more than enough for its own needs, and give an export permit to Westcoast. By then, Pacific Northwest was well along with its plans for an all-U.S. pipeline.

One big argument for U.S. gas, said FPC in its decision, was that the consumer's interests would not be protected if he were "wholly dependent upon an exclusive source of supply entirely beyond the control of agencies of the U.S." Another point: the U.S. pipeline would encourage development of large sedimentary basins in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming, which probably contain gas.

Glimmer of Hope. Faced with the loss of a market for its gas, British Columbian authorities were busy casting up new plans. One of them was to furnish provincial government help to finance Westcoast's \$80 million to \$90 million pipeline as far as Vancouver, near the U.S. border. Economically, the idea was unsound. British Columbia can use only an estimated 20% of the capacity of such a pipeline. The only market that could make the pipeline pay would be the more populous U.S. Northwest. There was still a glimmer of hope that the FPC might reconsider, if the pipeline quickly reached the southern edge of Canada, where it would be a simple matter to extend it into the U.S. Lending support to that hope, FPC Chairman Jerome Kuykendall had urged that Pacific Northwest's certificate be deferred while waiting to see whether Canada might authorize "an adequate supply" from southern Alberta.

There were signs this week that the certificate might be held up indefinitely, anyhow. Westcoast Transmission's lawyers recommended a rehearing before the FPC, and possible court action if it fails. Canada also has strong allies in the state of California, who think that the San Juan field should be reserved for its own future use, and that the Northwest should be supplied by imports. Even if the courts uphold the FPC, chances are still good that the U.S. will welcome Canadian gas to supplement domestic supplies.

UTILITIES

Private Power Wins

In a fight between public and private power on two Southern projects, private power scored two notable victories last week. In the first project, Congress approved a plan to let a private company take over power development on Alabama's Coosa River, once ticketed for a public-power project. In the second, President Eisenhower directed the Atomic Energy Commission to buy its additional power in the South from private sources, and ruled against expansion of the Tennessee Valley Authority to meet AEC's added power demands.

On to Coosa. The Coosa River project was a clear-cut case for private enterprise.

Under 1945 legislation, Congress had authorized the Army engineers to develop power, navigation, and flood-control features on a 100-mile stretch of the Coosa River between Montgomery and the Georgia state line. The money was never appropriated, and the Alabama Power Co., which already serves 520,718 people in the area, drafted its own plan. It offered to build five new dams (see map) along the Coosa, with flood-control features and provisions for future navigation improvement. Cost of the project: about \$100 million for an additional 360,000 kilowatts of power.

Looking at the plan last week, even the strongest public-power boosters found little to complain about. Congress swiftly passed a bill suspending the old federal program; President Eisenhower is expected to sign it this week.

The decision against TVA stirred up a storm. AEC now buys its power from TVA. But by 1957, expanding AEC plants at Paducah, Ky. and Oak Ridge, Tenn. will need another 600,000 kilowatts of power, much more than TVA can supply. Instead of building up TVA to carry a bigger load, the Administration wants AEC to sign a 25-year contract with two big private-power outfits, Middle South Utilities, Inc., and the Southern Co. Together, the two plants would build a \$107 million power and transmission plant at West Memphis, Ark., on the western edge of TVA territory, about 200 miles from AEC's Paducah, Ky. installation. The private companies would then turn over their new power to TVA, thus releasing an equivalent amount of TVA power from local use for AEC. All costs up to \$107 million would be borne by the Middle South-Southern group, but any-



ONASSIS' "CHRISTINA"
Crossing the bar, a tiny fleet.

thing beyond that up to \$117 million would be shared by AEC.

Illegal? Supporters of public power promptly charged that the whole idea was illegal. They said that under the 1946 Atomic Energy Act, AEC is authorized to make 25-year contracts "in connection with" its needs, but not to act as a "broker" between private power companies and TVA.

AEC itself had voted against the plan, 3 to 2, though it said it would obey the President's order. Furthermore, California's Democratic Representative Chet Holifield introduced a letter from AEC chairman Lewis Strauss saying that two previous AEC-private-power contracts had cost far more than originally estimated. One plant built near Paducah cost \$58 million more than estimates, with annual power charges \$2,000,000 higher than expected; another built near Portsmouth cost \$32 million above the estimates, with annual charges increased \$1,600,000.

The Middle South-Southern plan, if it stays within estimates, would save taxpayers an initial investment of \$100 million, but yearly power costs to AEC would be higher than if TVA supplied the power. Much of the difference would be made up by the fact that private companies must pay state and local taxes (TVA pays out a specified sum in lieu of taxes), have to borrow money at higher interest rates, would need to build new transmission lines. Over the years, said AEC Manager Kenneth Nichols, private power would actually cost the Government more than \$20.5 million a year v. \$16.8 million for comparable deliveries from TVA.

SHIPPING

Aristotle's Yacht

Aristotle Socrates Onassis, who added the world's biggest tanker to his 100-ship fleet only two weeks ago (TIME, June 14), is not the man to let barnacles grow. Last week, out from a Kiel shipyard for a trial run with Onassis on board sailed his new yacht, probably the fanciest private ship afloat. Called the *Christina* (after his wife), Onassis' floating palace is a 1,445-ton, 303-ft. Canadian destroyer escort (*Stormont*) rebuilt into a yacht at an estimated cost of \$2,500,000. In the afterdeck is a marble swimming pool, with a mosaic floor that can be raised for dancing. In the lounge is a huge fireplace of ornamental lapis lazuli, while in the cozy bar-

room, decorated as an old sailor's haunt, cocktail sippers can sit in whaleskin chairs at a glass-topped bar enclosing a tiny fleet of ancient and modern ship models. Said Onassis, after a look around: "I am very pleased with the job done."

Not content with his new ship, Tycoon Onassis also announced some big plans for Monte Carlo, which he bought both as headquarters and playground last year. With a three-story office building (remodeled at a cost of \$100,000) to house his 100-man staff, Onassis plans to spend \$1,000,000 a year to air-condition and modernize the famed old Casino itself, and build a new dance pavilion. For tourists he will start direct air service between England, Italy and Monte Carlo, with huge, four-engine aerial freighters so that guests can fly in with their cars. For yachtsmen he will build a huge concrete pyramid 200 yds. outside the harbor entrance, thus breaking up the Mediterranean swells that rock yachts in the harbor. As a final bow to luxury, Onassis plans to smooth Monte Carlo's pebbly, ankle-spraining beach by laying a carpet of concrete out 20 ft. to a depth of 5 ft. 6 in. "From there on," says 5 ft. 7 in. Swimmer Onassis, "you can float."

INDUSTRY

New Note in Music

The home tape recorder, up to now a gadget used chiefly by hobbyists and high-fidelity fans, is becoming a full-fledged challenger of the record business. RCA Victor has just put on sale its first reels of music on tape. The 17 tape recordings range from Brahms to Gershwin, play about as long as a 12-in. LP record, and sell for \$11 to \$15 (v. \$4 to \$6 for comparable disk records).

RCA is following the lead of Webster-Chicago and smaller companies, which have already brought out music on tape. Capitol and Decca are also getting set to sell music on tape, and Muzak is busily converting all its disks to tape. Columbia is going into production of its first tape recorder and Bell Sound Systems is bringing out a popular-priced (\$29.95) tape playback to plug into phonograph systems. The demand for tape has grown so fast that the biggest U.S. producer, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., announced last week that it has doubled production facilities in the last six months. Sales of tape recorders and tape are ex-





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pected to reach \$120.6 million this year, up from \$74.7 million last year.

Mass Production. This boom in pre-recorded tape was made possible by Redwood City, Calif.'s Ampex Corp., which makes duplicating machines for RCA, Victor, Webster-Chicago and others. Now Ampex has perfected a new machine that will make 320 tape recordings in the time it formerly took to make one. Originally, tapes had to be duplicated a few at a time and at playing speed, making them too expensive for most home-music fans.

The growth of Ampex is a prime example of the growth of the tape-recorder business. Ampex was founded in 1944 by Alexander M. Poniatoff, 62, who was born in Kazan, Russia, trained in Germany to be an engineer, and came to the U.S. in 1927, where he got a job with General Electric. During World War II, he started Ampex to make electronic equipment for the Navy, began building tape recorders at war's end.

Now Ampex is supplying automatic recording equipment for radio stations and the Government's guided-missile program. Ampex has helped develop other uses for tape, e.g., industrial music for factories, teaching school, recording TV images, sound for movies and earthquakes. For all these activities, Ampex now has more than 550 employees, and expects to gross \$6,500,000 this year.

Higher-Fi. In company with its competitors, Ampex is also bringing down the cost of home recorders, has put out a \$545 model this year. Magnecord, another top-quality builder of recorders, is bringing out a new low-cost model at \$300.

No one expects pre-recorded tape soon to take the place of all disk recordings. It is not practical for short, popular tunes. But for classical music, tape has unbeatable advantages over a disk: it can record sound more faithfully, does not wear out, has no needle scratch.

ADVERTISING

World's Champion Cliché

What is the world's champion advertising cliché? To find out, Frank H. Fayant, an early Lord & Thomas partner whose retirement in 1932 has given him time to mull, skimmed through magazines and newspapers. His prize cliché: the phrase claiming world supremacy. In *Tide* last week, he listed 52. Among them:

"World's most widely used sound-conditioning materials" (Celotex); "World's most personal fountain pen" (Esterbrook); "World's greatest show of guaranteed values for home" (Fruit of the Loom); "World's only vacuum cleaner that cleans four ways at once" (Lewyt); "World's most advanced refining developments" (Mobilgas); "World's largest cordage laboratory" (Plymouth); "World's largest-selling denture cleaner" (Polident); "World's strongest folding chair" (Samsonite); "World's thinnest electric shaver" (Schick).

And, said Fayant, "I wrote one of 'em myself"—"World's most famous train" (20th Century Limited).



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CINEMA

The New Pictures

The *Caine Mutiny* (Columbia) has plenty of what it takes to bring people into the theaters—a famous title. Technicolor and four famous names: Humphrey Bogart, José Ferrer, Van Johnson, Fred MacMurray. But it has less of what it takes to make a first-rate film. The movie is handsome and expert almost to the point of slickness: it is sometimes a little cold and loud where it needs the flare and hiss of honest anger.

Producer Stanley Kramer attempted the almost impossible. Four studios had dropped option on the bestselling novel before Kramer picked it up, mainly because the U.S. Navy had refused approval of the picture. In return for the Navy's cooperation (Says Kramer: "I was practically in command of Pearl Harbor for five weeks"), the moviemakers had to endure some niggling at minor points. In the outcome, even the detailed twendecks griping of Herman Wouk's novel has been effectively realigned into a proper topside salute to all things Navy.

Mutiny's heaviest handicap is built right into its biggest box-office advantage: the fame of the book the movie was made from. Since a large portion of the public has studied the case of Captain Queeg right down to the last notorious strawberry, the moviemakers may have felt obligated to reproduce the main details of the case precisely as the public remembered them. As a result, the camera spends so much time swallowing evidential strawberries that it hardly has time to note that a war is going on, or that real people are involved in it.

There is, however, quite enough technical magic in the famous episodes—the target incident that gives the first hint of Queeg's queerness, the dye-marker affair that sickles him over with a yellow stain of panic. These scenes, for all their episodic quality, cling together like the well-machined surfaces they are.

Unhappily, the climactic court-martial scene leaves something to be desired. The buildup is too rapid, the characters are too little drawn out by the suction of suspense that is too soon released. Nevertheless, the scene is charged with drama, effectively paced by Director Edward (*The Juggler*) Dmytryk, and well played. The massive closeup of Queeg in disintegration is almost as pitiful and terrifying as it was meant to be.

Bogart as Queeg is never less than everything the book said he was; sometimes he adds a quality of almost noble despair to the captain's sufferings. Van Johnson, who has hardened in recent years into a competent and calculating performer, brings off the square-headed Maryk surprisingly well. Fred MacMurray looks a little too dumb and stiff to be the fast-talking Keefer, but José Ferrer, so long as he is not required to do anything more than leer, is suitably aggressive as Barney Greenwald. E. G. Marshall has a fine stretch as the trial judge advocate.

Playgirl (Universal) is a cautionary tale for small-town girls who come to the big city. The approximate moral: when you let a man set you up in an apartment, make sure he is not a gangster, because, after all, a girl has to be careful of what people say.

The tale begins when Shelley Winters, a nightclub singer, goes to the airport to meet Colleen Miller, an innocent young thing from the old home town. On the way, Shelley bumps by accident into a male passerby. "If there is any damage to the chassis, honey," he says, "I'd be glad to pay for repairs." "Buster," Shelley replies, "you couldn't even pay for the headlights." Colleen soon gets used to the way New Yorkers (in this picture) talk, but it shocks her when a fellow offers to pay her \$100 for a date.

That's just another cosmopolitan custom, Shelley assures her. But when Colleen goes out with Shelley's boy friend



CAPTAIN QUEEG (HUMPHREY BOGART) & STAFF
To all things Navy, a topside salute.



SHELLEY WINTERS & BARRY SULLIVAN
A girl can't be too careful.

(Barry Sullivan), she discovers that New Yorkers are not so broad-minded as she has been told. Shelley shoots Barry dead. Exonerated because her victim has gallantly last-gasped that it was all an accident, Shelley is nevertheless thrown out of work by the scandal. "The main thing wrong with the future," she broods, "is that it gets here so much sooner than it used to."

Colleen cannot get modeling dates, either, and when a girl cannot get modeling dates in New York, there is nothing for her to do, it would appear, but to accept the \$100 kind. She winds up molling for mobsters, but in due time finds a way (Gregg Palmer) to restore her amateur standing.

CURRENT & CHOICE

Dial M for Murder. Ray Milland tries to murder Grace Kelly, but Director Alfred Hitchcock sees to it that he gets his comeuppance (TIME, May 24).

Adventures of Robinson Crusoe. Daniel Defoe's great classic, as wonderful as ever, with Actor Dan O'Herlihy outwitting mutineers, cannibals and nature itself (TIME, May 24).

Executive Suite. Star-studded scramble for the presidency of a big corporation; with William Holden, June Allyson, Barbara Stanwyck, Fredric March, Walter Pidgeon, Shelley Winters, etc., etc. (TIME, May 10).

Knock on Wood. Some extremely funny Kaydenzas by a brilliant clown, Danny Kaye (TIME, April 26).

Night People. Capitalist meets commissar in Berlin and Writer-Producer-Director Nunnally Johnson bangs their heads together; with Gregory Peck, Broderick Crawford (TIME, March 22).

Beat the Devil. John Huston and Truman Capote tell a completely wacky shaggy-dog story; with Humphrey Bogart, Jennifer Jones (TIME, March 8).



Concrete Dividends for motorists and taxpayers

This old concrete road is N. J. 24 from Phillipsburg to Washington. Built 14 to 18 feet wide in 1912, it later was widened to 20 feet.

For 40 years traffic weights and volumes increased. Daily average now is 5220 vehicles, 800 of them commercial. Though not designed for such loads, and not comparable in riding quality to a modern concrete pavement, N. J. 24 still handles the traffic.

N. J. 24 is proof of the economy of concrete highways. Concrete usually costs less to build than other pavements designed for the same traffic. It costs less to maintain and lasts twice as long. Result: low annual cost.

Roads earn money too. For each mile you drive you pay a user's fee in license and gas taxes. The share earned by N. J. 24 long ago paid for its construction. Its annual earnings since have far exceeded its maintenance cost. The surplus pays for building desperately needed new highways—a substantial dividend for motorists.

Pavements less durable than concrete usually earn less than they cost to build and maintain. This drain on available funds leaves less and less for new highways.

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Swede on a Tightrope

THE ETERNAL SMILE & OTHER STORIES (389 pp.)—Pär Lagerkvist—Random House (\$4.50).

Once upon a time a multitude of souls, sick & tired of living in eternity, decided to visit God and demand a showdown. Hundreds of years passed before they found Him—"an old man sawing wood" by the light of a dim lantern. "We are the life which you have brought forth," said the deputies. "We are all the living who have struggled and struggled, who have suffered and suffered, who have doubted and believed . . . What have you meant by us?"

God "passed his hand through his lank gray hair" and answered meekly: "I am a simple man."

"We can see that," said the deputies indignantly.

"I didn't intend life as anything remarkable," said God.

"Nothing remarkable!" they shouted angrily, and began to rain questions on the old man. "You have let us languish, despair, perish. Why, why? . . . You have given us sun and gladness, you have let us be drunk with the loveliness of life . . . Why? . . . You must have meant something . . . We must demand a complete understanding of everything."

At last, forced to be more specific, God muttered: "I only intended that you need never be content with nothing."

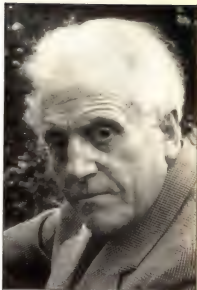
"God's" answer is the answer of Sweden's Pär Lagerkvist in his story *The Eternal Smile*. Winner of the 1951 Nobel Prize for literature, Lagerkvist (age 63) is the author of more than 35 books, including the novels *Barabbas* and *The Dwarf*, and scores of plays, essays and

poems. His tone ranges from near-ecstasy to heavy gloom, but in one matter he is always consistent—the conviction that a world that is filled to bursting with pain, joy, bewilderment and dissatisfaction is just what God intended.

This volume is a cross section of Lagerkvist's short stories and fables from 1920 to 1935. Each sample illustrates in its own way the Lagerkvist habit of walking with one foot firmly on the ground, the other in the clouds. They include:

❑ *The Lift That Went Down into Hell*, a grim tale in which a lover and his mistress, their lips "moist with wine," step unsuspectingly into a hotel elevator. While it is going down, they mull over their contempt for the lady's dull husband ("He hasn't a scrap of poetry in him"). The lover has just whispered: "Let us make love tonight—as never before," when he notices that the elevator is going "down and down interminably." It does not stop until the Devil ("stylishly dressed in tails that hung on [his] hairy top vertebra as on a rusty nail") opens the grille and leads the lovers into a hellish hotel bedroom. Wine is brought them by a very "stern, very grave" waiter with a bullet hole in his temple; he is the lady's husband, who has just committed suicide. "I hope you've been comfortable," says the Devil, when the anguished lovers scuttle back to the elevator. "Hell is nothing to complain of . . . We've had everything modernized . . . It's only the soul that suffers nowadays . . ." "He might have told me," says the lady indignantly, as the lovers go up into life again. "Then I'd have stayed [at home]. We could have gone out another evening instead."

❑ *Father and I* is a touching, affectionate story about a boy who goes for a walk on



Lennart Nilsson

AUTHOR LAGERKVIST
A ghost walks close behind.

the railroad tracks with his father, a railroad employee. Father always recognizes every passing train, always hails every driver, always receives a smile and a wave in acknowledgment. But this time, as darkness falls, "a black train" hurtles down the tracks. "All the lights in the carriages were out, and it was going at frantic speed." "Strange, what train was that?" asks Father. "And I didn't recognize the driver." But the boy guesses that the "train" represents "the unknown, all that Father knew nothing about," and that its destination is the world of a new generation that every child must grow up to face alone.

❑ *The Children's Campaign*, an antitotalitarian parable in the form of Swiftian satire, is a chilling comment on the brutalization of youth under Nazism and Communism. It tells of a regimented state with a children's army, an elite corps of youngsters all under 14, armed to their baby teeth and trained to spit-and-polish perfection. On a trumped-up ultimatum, this army of "Little Fiends," as it is fondly known, is sickened on an unoffending neighbor state. Despite grim losses, the children gobble up the enemy's territory like candy. The "glaring pointlessness of it all" makes the enemy apathetic. "But the little ones did not react like this. Children are really more fitted for war and take more pleasure in it, while grown-ups tire of it after a while and think it is boring." One little fellow does burst into tears on Christmas Eve when a Christmas tree is lighted in the trenches, but his hard-boiled buddies promptly court-martial and shoot him.

❑ *The Hangman* is set in a tavern, where the executioner, "big and powerful in his blood-red dress," sits brooding over a pot of beer. Whores, cobblers, soldiers, playboys and other specimens of mankind come in for a drink, swap stories about their lives, poke fun at the silent,



Oscar-Maclean's

"THE CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN"
The enemy is gobbled up like candy.

How do you solve one of the most common of today's living problems—privacy in a well-populated neighborhood? The Ponca City, Oklahoma, house you see here is the answer provided by Tulsa architect Robert E. Buchner. He turned the back of the house to the street. This cuts down traffic noise, and makes it possible to locate the living-dining area away from neighbors on either side. This makes it possible for the picture window to frame a real "picture."



The value of the Architect

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Creating an impressive building position in a city whose sky line is well filled is no easy job. Yet that's what Chicago architects and engineers Naess and Murphy have accomplished within the framework of good city planning, in development of the Prudential Insurance Company's new Mid-America Home Office in Chicago. Impressiveness, as the model above shows, was accomplished by using clean, modern lines, designing the building to face a large open park, "creating" a new site by building over a web of railroad tracks, by planning an aesthetically good sign atop the building that can be seen many miles away.

TODAY'S architect is a storehouse of practicality. He's well-equipped to help you create, even in a crowded metropolis, a new building that commands attention. And he's become quite expert in resolving the desire for residential privacy with the fact that as the country grows, it is filling up with houses.

How today's architect meets such problems in a practical way is demonstrated by the new Prudential Building, now under construction in Chicago, and the Oklahoma home you see here.

These are typical examples of the outstanding kind of work being done on all types of buildings, everywhere across the land.

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This page is published in the interest of all who are considering construction, that they may experience the advantages of professional advice, as they strive toward better living, better working.

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melancholy hangman. At last the hangman rises to tell his own life story. "Since the dawn of the ages I have performed my task... Nations rise up, and nations vanish... but I remain..." Only once, he says, did there seem to be a chance for him to give up his horrible job—when he was told to crucify a man who called himself the Son of God. But God, much to the hangman's surprise, refused to intervene. His Son "belonged to mankind, and there was nothing remarkable in their having treated him as they do treat their own." It is clear, concludes the hangman, that mankind has succeeded in convincing God that it will recognize only one savior—the hangman himself.

Lagerkvist tells all his stories in simple, austere prose—a style that enables him, as André Gide said, "to maintain his balance on a tightrope which stretches between the world of reality and the world of faith." They are not works of genius; some are so subdued as to be flat. But at their best they do just the job for which they were intended—they leave readers with a feeling that there is a ghost walking just behind them.

Of Apes & Men

HACKENFELLER'S Ape (177 pp.)—Brigid Brophy—Random House (\$2.75).

Well might sensitive Percy act apologetic, ashamed and guilty. He and Edwina seemed perfectly mated, but Percy refused to mate. He was in love with her, yet left her unfulfilled. For weeks poor Edwina tried every device in her varied repertoire, but she could not heat the simmering Percy to an honest boil. Edwina sulked. Percy brooded. It was an intolerable situation for an *Anthropopithecus Hirsutus Africanus*, or, in plain English, an ape.

Percy, a Hackenfeller's Ape,* is the subject of British Author Brigid Brophy's first novel, but the theme of her crisp, witty satire is Man—his birth in pain, his absurdity in marriage, his glory in freedom. Her ape is no ordinary one; its kind is the closest thing to Homo sapiens that the animal kingdom has produced. For that reason, Percy and Edwina are the center of impassioned scientific interest.

Welcome Home. Professor Clement Darrelhyde, for example, is scarcely less frustrated than Edwina at Percy's gentle but unyielding reluctance to father her offspring. Every day the professor stands before their cage at the London Zoo to observe their mating habits. He anticipates a certain fame as the first white man to see and record what native reports suggest is "a ceremonial so poetic, so apparently conscious that, if it were true, it must mark a stage between the highest beast and Man."

When a government interloper tries to requisition Percy for a suicidal rocket project, the professor decides that nobody is going to make a guinea pig out of his



NOVELIST BROPHY
Percy refused to boil.

monkey—or vice versa. By that time he knows what ails Percy. The unhappy ape, gazing "forlornly out of his cage, [yearns for] the freedom to make love to Edwina of his own choice, to persuade and implore her, to aspire and range." One night the professor releases Percy and, sure enough, by dawn, "romantic and full of nostalgia," he is back. Gently, Percy lays his hand upon Edwina. "No questions disturbed her soul... She welcomed him home." But the professor, unsentimentally overcome by the sentiment that he is a friend of the family, modestly averts his eyes.

Smug Little Incubus. Author Brophy is a Londoner of Irish descent. At 24, she writes clean, cool English prose, shows a perceptive grasp of her material and has turned out a pointed and amusing little satire. Her last chapter, entitled "Soliloquy of an Embryo," follows the brief career of Edwina's "smug, smug, self-sufficient little incubus." It is the kind of fantastic literary device that only a very competent and very serene writer could bring off. Author Brophy manages it. When Edwina's baby is finally born, its howl of wrath is a trumpet call announcing that, despite the folly of ape or man, life will go on and the species will survive.

How Not to Make a Weapon

V-2 (281 pp.)—General Walter Darringer—Translated by James Clough and Geoffrey Halliday—Viking (\$5).

In the early 1930s, a group of young Germans led by Werner von Braun were playing with rockets on the outskirts of Berlin. Their object: to fly to the moon. Their enthusiasm was great, but their funds were low, and their rockets behaved as might be expected of basement-built contraptions. In 1932, the German army gathered up rockets and experimenters and bore them away to secret laboratories. Twelve years later, the great V-2 rockets

* An imaginary species of ape discovered by an imaginary Dutch explorer named Hackenfeller in Central Africa during the 19th century.

slanted down on London at 3,600 m.p.h.

The story of the V-2s has usually been told by the young enthusiasts. Now it is told by a German general who put them to work for the German army. Under his direction the rocketeers' dreams of space flights turned into a hardheaded weapons project, then into a nightmare, as the Nazi government fell into corruption and Hitler's Reich turned to rubble under Allied attack.

Brilliant Engineering. General Dornberger's book is rather confused but highly instructive. It tells in detail how the V-2s were developed. There is no doubt about the brilliance of the rocket engineers who worked at the great Peenemünde base. They started from scratch, feeling their way in an area where virtually nothing was known. Many rockets failed, or exploded disastrously. The engineers had to develop instruments to find out why; they had to develop test stands and guiding devices and elaborate firing routines. Many of the rocket techniques still used today were worked out by the men of Peenemünde nearly 20 years ago.

In spite of all this brilliance, it took twelve years to make the first V-2 fly operationally. This is three times as long as it took the U.S.'s Manhattan Project to produce the bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima. The reasons for the slow progress can be found in Dornberger's book, which is an unintentional treatise on how a novel weapon should not be developed.

Money was not the problem; by 1936 says Dornberger, "high authority virtually suffered from an attack of acute generosity." But even while money, men and equipment poured into Peenemünde, the project had no secure status. Hitler saw a rocket motor fired on a test stand, but was not impressed. Shortly after the start of World War II, the project's priority was reduced so low that Dornberger had to persuade Field Marshal von Brauchitsch to list his staff as fighting troops, out of reach of civilian authorities.

Hitler's Dream. Then terrible news came into headquarters: "The Führer has dreamed that no V-2 will ever reach England." The project's priority dropped another notch.

At last Hitler was persuaded to watch a film of a V-2's flight. He was wildly enthusiastic but demanded that the one-ton warhead be increased to ten tons. When told that this was technically impossible, he cried: "But what I want is annihilation—annihilating effect!" Dornberger had to explain that the V-2s, in effect, were long-range artillery. Even if they worked perfectly, they could not annihilate England. He recalls regretfully that Germany had given up trying to make an atomic bomb.

If the V-2 had been armed with an atomic bomb, it might very well have won the war. Why no one realized this is probably explained by the amazing lack of coordination among Nazi bigwigs. Dornberger discovered in 1943 that practically no one at Hitler's headquarters had ever heard of the enormous Peenemünde base. He attributed this ignorance to excessive secrecy, but the British knew about



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Peenemünde and bombed it heavily only a month later.

Too Little & Late. Hitler at last gave the V-2s the highest priority, but Dornberger's troubles were not over, Heinrich Himmler, head of the Gestapo, kept sniffing around Peenemünde. His men arrested Von Braun and two colleagues because they were still interested in space flight. Spies were everywhere: Nazi favorites were plotting. The V-2s were forced into production while they were no more than delicate laboratory models. Many of them failed disastrously. When the first V-2s reached England in September 1944, they were too late to have any appreciable effect on the outcome of the war.

General Dornberger's book is an implied tribute to U.S. scientists and industrialists cooperating with their government. The brilliant engineers at Peenemünde did brilliant work, but the Nazi system achieved nothing like the harmony, purpose, coordination and effectiveness of the U.S. atom-bomb project.

RECENT & READABLE

The Bird's Nest, by Shirley Jackson. Not quite top-drawer but a fair enough account of a girl whose personality is split four ways (TIME, June 21).

A Child of the Century, by Ben Hecht. A big, disorganized, windy, frequently fascinating look in the mirror by a softie who always made like a toughie (TIME, June 21).

Mary Anne, by Daphne du Maurier. A royal duke, a scheming mistress, a scandal that shakes the House of Commons—in other words, all that Du Maurier fans need for a happy evening (TIME, June 21).

Guignol's Band, by Louis Ferdinand Céline. A preposterous but amusing nightmare about pimps, trollops and deadbeats in World War I London (TIME, June 14).

The Victorian Chaise Longue, by Marghanita Laski. A slight but chilling tale about a girl who strayed from the 20th century into the 19th (TIME, June 14).

An English Year, by Nan Fairbrother. An Englishwoman's beautifully written reflections on changing nature, growing children and the wonders of life in general (TIME, June 7).

Madame de Pompadour, by Nancy Mitford. A life of Louis XV's dazzling mistress, done up in rich literary brocades by a fine British writer (TIME, June 7).

Chinese Gordon: The Story of a Hero, by Lawrence & Elizabeth Hanson. A first-rate biography of the odd but dazzling fish who was Victorian England's shining knight (TIME, May 31).

The Courts of Memory, by Frank Rooney. One of the year's best first novels, although tedious in spots, about the last generation of the '30s and its conformist nonconformists (TIME, May 17).

Minutes of the Last Meeting, by Gene Fowler. More stories about those three Hollywood musketeers, John Barrymore, W. C. Fields and Author Fowler, disguised as a biography of their colleague and poetic oracle, Sadakichi Hartmann (TIME, April 5).

MISCELLANY

Advanced Step. In Dublin, after breaking a dance-course contract, Bartender Brendan Green testified that Teacher Joy Russell-Smith had augmented her instruction with hugs and squeezes and given "the impression she was getting an affection for me," was nevertheless told by the court to pay Joy £30 (\$84) damages.

Guest. In Braintree, Mass., police stepped up the search for the parents of lost, three-year-old William Kellaway, after a two-hour sojourn at the station house during which William 1) dumped files, 2) decommissioned the Teletype, 3) disrupted the telephone system, 4) beamed a lieutenant with a flashlight.

Man's World. In Philadelphia, the police department had to return 21 snub-nosed, .38-cal. revolvers it had ordered for its policewomen, after it discovered that the ladies were not strong enough to pull the triggers.

Partisan. In Denver, Lawyer Joe R. Atencio's impassioned defense of Isaac F. Scoles on a charge of drunken driving was interrupted when Lawyer Atencio was ordered removed from court, later booked for being drunk and disorderly.

Damaged Goods. In Toledo, three youths arrested for stealing a car told Inspector Anthony A. Bosch that he should take action against the owner because the windshield wipers didn't work the speedometer showed 94 when they were really doing 85, and the brakes were "awful."

Clue. In Del Paso Heights, Calif., after being robbed of \$1,470 by a man and a girl, Filling Station Attendant L. B. Rothwell offered police one solid clue: "She was very, very well-built—I mean, she had one of the best figures I've ever seen."

Psychic Bid. In Du Quoin, Ill., Hardware Dealer Leo Hindman had a sign stenciled on his safe, "Positively not locked. No money in safe. Turn handle and open." was robbed of \$700 when burglars followed instructions.

Farewell to Arms. In Cedarburg, Wis., Airman James R. Frank wired Captain John F. Greenslade, Corpus Christi (Texas) Naval Air Station, "Request seven-day extension; muskies running in northern Wisconsin," was granted the extra week.

Room Service. In East Lansing, Mich., Warren Wood, 33, was charged with drunken driving after his car went out of control, left the highway, crossed a lawn, crashed into a house, bounced through the living room and came to rest in the bedroom two feet from where Mrs. A. E. Ellesworth and her daughter Mary were sleeping.

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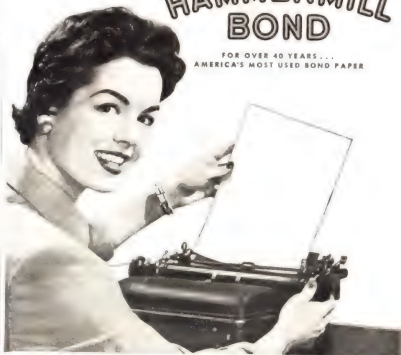
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AMERICA'S MOST USED BOND PAPER



the TIME News Quiz

(THIS TEST COVERS THE PERIOD MARCH TO JUNE 1954)

Prepared by The Editors of TIME in collaboration with
Alvin C. Eurich and Elmo C. Wilson
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This test is to help TIME readers and their friends check their knowledge of current affairs. In recording answers, you needn't mark opposite the questions. Use one of the answer sheets printed with the test; sheets for four persons are provided. After taking the test, check your replies against the correct answers printed on the last page of the test, entering the number of right answers as your score on the answer sheet. For most of the 105 test questions, five possible answers are given. You are to select the correct answer and put its number on the answer sheet next to the number of that question. Example:

0. The President of the U.S. is:

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Nixon | 3. Eisenhower | 5. Stevenson |
| 2. Hoover | 4. Truman | |

Eisenhower, of course, is the correct answer. Since this question is numbered 0, the number 3—standing for Eisenhower—has been placed at the right of 0 on the answer sheet.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

McCarthy v. the U.S. Army

1. The spark which finally touched off the Army-McCarthy explosion was the Subcommittee's:

- Investigation of Secretary Stevens' personal staff.
- Investigation of Defense Secretary Wilson.
- Discovery of 16 Reds in G-2.
- Treatment of Brigadier General Ralph W. Zwicker.
- Refusal to grant Secretary Stevens access to its files.

2. Stevens countered by publicly:

- Casting aspersions on McCarthy's war record.
- Ordering Marine Reserve Officer McCarthy into uniform.
- Ordering Zwicker not to testify further.
- Denying the Subcommittee access to Fort Monmouth.
- Refusing to testify personally.

3. The Army shortly released a 34-page report charging that Chief Counsel Roy Cohn threatened to wreck the Army unless:

- He was admitted to West Point.
- Special treatment were accorded an Army Private and former colleague.
- All security files were opened to him.
- He were given access to secret installations at Fort Monmouth.
- President Eisenhower agreed to "cooperate better."

4. Replying to the charge, Senator McCarthy declared that the Army had:



- "Consistently sabotaged" his investigations in defense plants.
- Tried to raid his staff.
- Knowingly employed Communists in sensitive positions as late as February.

- Tried to blackmail him.
- Tapped his telephones.

5. As an afterthought, Senator McCarthy also brought charges against Assistant Defense Secretary:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Struve Henkel. | 4. Gordon Gray. |
| 2. Nathan Twining. | 5. John Kane. |
| 3. Robert B. Anderson. | |

6. Meanwhile, this TV commentator produced a devastating indictment of the Senator in a show largely made up of newsreel clips of McCarthy in action:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Fulton Lewis Jr. | 4. John Daly. |
| 2. Fulton J. Sheen | 5. Edward R. Murrow |
| 3. Walter Winchell. | |

Dramatis Personae



7.



8.



9.



10.

In the hearings staged to investigate both sets of charges, these persons figured prominently. Select from the statements below the one which best identifies each of these pictures.

- He was accused by the Army of "doctoring a photo."
- Overnight fame came to this Tennessee lawyer.
- He refused a partnership with the Chief Counsel of the Committee.
- He defined a pixie for Senator McCarthy.
- His draft status featured heavily in the controversy.
- He tapped Stevens' phones.

11. The issue between McCarthy and the Executive Branch was finally drawn when Ike flatly refuted the Senator's contention that:

- Government employees could and should impart classified information to McCarthy.
- There were still Reds in the State Department.
- His Committee should see FBI files.
- He could subpoena loyalty files.
- Atomic secrets were leaking to Russia.

The Presidency

12. Early in April, President Eisenhower went to the people in an informal nationwide radio and TV appearance, in which he:

- Outlined a new foreign policy.
- Promised never to go to war without congressional approval.
- Warned against runaway inflation.
- Sought to dispel five American fears.
- Promised to run again in 1956.

Off the Job



13. C. D. Jackson. 14. Roger Kyes. 15. Joseph Dodge.

These businessmen members of Ike's team returned to private life. Which of the jobs listed did each hold?

- Deputy Secretary of Defense.
- Secretary of the Treasury.
- Under Secretary of State.
- Budget Director.
- Cold war planner.

Thermonuclear Age

16. Almost pushed off the front pages by the McCarthy mess were new H-bomb blasts in March. Most significant thing about the first of the series was:

- It failed to come off.
- It caused an earthquake in Japan.
- Its blast was three times greater than had been estimated.
- It employed a new British formula.
- It brought on an electrical storm which raged in the Pacific for 21 days.

17. At the President's press conference, AEC Chairman Admiral Strauss told reporters the H-bomb:

- Could destroy a Manhattan-size city.
- Was possessed by the Soviets far superior to ours.
- Is uncontrollable.
- Made our air defense obsolete.
- Could fit into an ordinary suitcase.



18. A special board found this famed A-bomb scientist loyal and discreet but still a security risk:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Joseph Dallet. | 4. J. Robert Oppenheimer. |
| 2. Ernest Lawrence. | 5. Haskon Chevalier. |
| 3. Edward Teller. | |

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Foreign Policy

19. Repeated statements by Secretary Dulles on U.S. policy toward Red China indicated that:



1. We still opposed admitting Red China to the U.N.
2. The prohibition on all trade with Red China will continue indefinitely.
3. We were getting ready to recognize Red China.
4. We plan to assist Chiang's invasion plans.
5. We are determined to maintain the "Open Door" policy in China.

20. Meanwhile U.S.-British diplomatic relations grew wappish during the Geneva Conference. Chief bone of contention was Britain's refusal to:

1. Withdraw recognition from Red China.
2. Support the U.S. position opposing new elections in South Korea.
3. Negotiate a Southeast Asia defense agreement with the Geneva Conference.
4. Join in guaranteeing the territorial integrity of Thailand.
5. Let Australia and New Zealand send troops to Indo-China.



Administration Wins & Losses

21. After a decision by Canada that she would go it alone if necessary, Congress finally approved the:

1. Arctic defense appropriation.
2. Alaska Canada Power project.
3. Columbia River Power project.
4. Lake Athabasca Uranium project.
5. St. Lawrence Seaway project.

22. Southern Senators ganged up to defeat a Constitutional amendment proposed by President Eisenhower which would:

1. Prohibit changing the size of the Supreme Court.
2. Lower the voting age to 18.
3. Restore Prohibition.
4. Abolish all poll taxes and property qualifications for voting.
5. Give the Federal Government ownership of tidelands oil.



23. Shelved in the Senate by a vote of 50-42 was an Administration-sponsored bill to amend the:

1. Reciprocal Trade Act.
2. Minimum Wage Law.
3. FCC Act which forbids wire-tapping.
4. Taft-Hartley Act.
5. Buy-American Act.

24. In a unanimous decision which not only affected millions of American families but also had important repercussions on U.S. prestige abroad, the Supreme Court ruled unconstitutional:

1. Tariffs.
2. Bans on shipments of so-called strategic materials.
3. Subsidies on exports.
4. Segregation in public schools.
5. The McCarran immigration law.

25. The abrupt firing of Commissioner Guy T. O. Hollyday—although he was not personally involved—preceded exposure of Washington's newest scandal:

1. Housing loans.
2. Grain storage loans.
3. Sale of TV station licenses.
4. Mink coats in the War Department.
5. RFC loans.



26. All but one of these Congressmen were shot by fanatical Puerto Ricans who invaded the House:

1. Alvin Bentley of Michigan.
2. Cliff Davis of Tennessee.
3. Ben Jensen of Iowa.
4. Percy Priest of Tennessee.
5. George Fallon of Maryland.



The Political Scene

27. Some New York State G.O.P. officials squirmed when Governor Dewey's investigation revealed they had made fantastic profits from the racket-



1. Waterfront public loaders.
2. Trotting tracks.
3. Slot machine business.
4. Highway construction program.
5. State purchasing office.

28. California's 26th District Democrats (but not National Chairman Stephen Mitchell) endorsed Jimmy Roosevelt for Congress despite:

1. His temporary defection to the G.O.P. in 1952.
2. His refusal to support Stevenson in 1952.
3. The fact that he had served in the Earl Warren regime.
4. A warning from his brother Elliot that he would oppose him.
5. His wife's accusations of adultery with a dozen women.



29. McCarthy tried to horn in on the act, but the G.O.P. chose as its spokesman to answer Adlai Stevenson's Miami attack:

1. Vice President Nixon.
2. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.
3. Senator Knowland.
4. White House Assistant Sherman Adams.
5. Attorney General Brownell.

30. After investigating charges of irregularities in his 1952 election, the Senate voted to keep in his seat Senator:

1. McCarran of Nevada.
2. Kerr of Oklahoma.
3. Langer of North Dakota.
4. Chavez of New Mexico.
5. Stennis of Mississippi.



31. To run against popular Senator Cooper, Kentucky Democrats easily persuaded this political warhorse to return to the fray:

1. Happy Chandler.
2. Alben W. Barkley.
3. James F. Byrnes.
4. Lawrence Wetherby.
5. Herman Talmadge.

32. Senator Homer Ferguson's reelection chances were being hurt by unemployment in his constituency, particularly in the:

1. Shoe manufacturing industry.
2. Steel industry.
3. Shipping industry.
4. Coal mines.
5. Automobile industry.



Agriculture

33. Displeasing most in the dairy industry, Secretary Benson bravely announced:

1. An end to milk and butter supports.
2. A cut in dairy support prices to 75% of parity.
3. A six-month moratorium on Government butter purchases.
4. That surplus Government-held butter would be given away to certain impoverished nations.
5. That dairy prices "must seek their level in the free market place."



34. But a few weeks later he took a step in the other direction when, under the prodding of the Senators from Idaho and Maine, he announced limited Government buying of:

1. Peanuts.
2. Corn.
3. Wheat.
4. Sugar beets.
5. Potatoes.



Labor

35. In its fight for more security, organized labor in 1954 got set for a concentrated assault on a new objective:

1. \$1-an-hour minimum wage.
2. Revision of the Taft-Hartley Act.
3. The guaranteed annual wage.
4. Outlawing of the injunction as a weapon in labor disputes.
5. Company-paid pensions for all employees with 20 years of service.

Business

36. Robert R. Young waged the year's greatest proxy battle in a successful effort to gain control of this railroad:

1. Pennsylvania.
2. Chesapeake & Ohio.
3. New York Central.
4. New Haven.
5. Baltimore & Ohio.



37. To combat business recession, the Federal Government by spring had done all but one of these:

1. Cut bank reserve requirements to expand bank lending power.
2. Started feeding funds into a big public-works program.
3. Arranged financing with short-term securities rather than long-term issues.
4. Cut the rediscount rate banks have to pay to borrow from the Federal Reserve Bank.
5. Purchased short-term Government securities from the banks in open market.

38. In the first such ballot in auto history, union members voted a 5% pay cut for production workers in this automobile company:

1. Packard.
2. Chrysler.
3. Kaiser-Fraser.
4. Willys.
5. Studebaker.



39. After a searching two-year look at the economy, the Committee for Economic Development came to the conclusion that the U.S. is:

1. Rapidly recovering from a recession.
2. On the verge of a serious depression.
3. Due for another ten years of prosperity.
4. Now socialistic.
5. Virtually depression-proof.



Directions: Items 40 through 53 appear in pairs. The first of each pair relates a person to one of the countries pinpointed on the map. For these items write on the answer sheet the number of the country correctly locating the person described.

40. His tough-minded handling of Red rioters as Interior Minister was a prelude to his Premiership here.

41. The program he introduced was notable for including:

1. Nazi-Fascist labor legislation.
2. A plan to outlaw the Communist Party.
3. Welfare projects which even the Left would be embarrassed to oppose.
4. A drive to regain lost colonies.
5. Closer ties with Soviet Russia.

42. Reckless and costly "human sea" attacks finally overwhelmed his gallant band here.

43. His conquerors, the forces of:
1. Cambodia.
 2. Viet Minh.
 3. Viet Nam.
 4. Laos.
 5. Thailand.

44. After weeks of infighting, he won over General Nguib, became this nation's new strongman Premier.

45. His power seizure was followed by all but one of these:

1. Calling off of scheduled elections.
2. Nguib's nervous breakdown.
3. A mob attack on the Chief Justice.
4. Arrests of his principal opponents.
5. An invitation to Farouk to return.

46. His release here ended a five-year political asylum.

47. His once-powerful leftist party, now shattered and outlawed, was this:

1. Red Flag.
2. White Flag.
3. Descamisado.
4. APRA.
5. Sons of Toil.

48. She made a last-minute decision to stay with her defecting, ex-spy husband in sanctuary here.

49. Diplomatic repercussions which followed included severance of relations with this country by:

50. In a significant deviation from the line of his predecessor, he acknowledged here that war with H-bombs would destroy world civilization.

51. His name:

1. Georgy Malenkov.
2. Vyacheslav Molotov.
3. Chou En-lai.
4. Nikita Khrushchev.
5. Andrei Vishinsky.

52. He was sacked for openly attacking his government's policy.

53. He attacked policy on:

1. The European Army.
2. A United States of Europe.
3. Sale of the Suez Canal to Egypt.
4. Recognition of Red China.
5. Mutual aid pact with Russia.

1. Red China.
2. Argentina.
3. Britain.
4. The U.S.
5. Russia.

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58. To hasten French ratification of the European Army, the U.S. promised to:

1. Furnish all needed aircraft.
2. Keep troops in Europe while a threat to the area exists.
3. Provide training facilities in the U.S.
4. Permit U.S. troops to serve under French officers.
5. Add a billion dollars to MSA funds for France.

59. In an astonishing proposal Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov asked that:

1. Russia be admitted to NATO.
2. The next U.N. Assembly session be held in Moscow.
3. The U.N. work out plans for world disarmament.
4. Russia be allocated territory in Africa.
5. The Pope mediate East-West differences.



INTERNATIONAL POSITION

Berlin Conference

54. At Berlin the Big Four Foreign Ministers failed to agree on their No. 1 problem:

1. Disarmament.
2. A Korean settlement.
3. The Polish-Russian boundary.
4. Uniting Germany.
5. International monetary rules.

Geneva

55. First grave break in the West's ranks at Geneva came on the Indo-China problem when Britain favored:

1. French withdrawal.
2. Naming India as arbitrator.
3. Partition of the country.
4. Use of the atom bomb against the Reds.
5. Admission of Viet Minh to the U.N.

56. The Viet Minh stalled the peace talks by demanding that any settlement in Indo-China also include the rebel governments in:

1. Thailand and Burma.
2. Malaya and Angkor Wat.
3. Tibet and Nepal.
4. Java and Celebes.
5. Laos and Cambodia.

Europe

57. In the House of Commons, Churchill argued for "substantial relaxation" of:

1. Trade restrictions between Russia and the West.
2. Currency controls.
3. Controls over food production in Britain.
4. British film censorship.
5. Political "name-calling" in Britain.



The Middle and Far East

60. Premier Nehru demanded that U.S. members of the U.N. cease fire mission in Kashmir be called home. Reason was his pique over U.S.:



1. Military aid to Pakistan.
2. Discriminatory immigration laws.
3. Failure to increase funds for technical assistance in India.
4. Warnings that the Kashmir issue must be settled this year.
5. Refusal to side with India in the Kashmir dispute.

61. Hard-bitten Dictator Adib Shishki, deserted by his army, was forced to resign as President of:

1. Lebanon.
2. Jordan.
3. Iran.
4. Iraq.
5. Syria.



SPELL IT OUT

The first letter of each correct answer below spells out an eleven-letter word that has recently been in the news. You get one point for each answer and one for the meaning of the word.

62. Jurist who led newsmen on a 178-mile hike.

63. Jordan raiders were accused of massacring civilians here.

64. A \$150,000 museum to house his memorabilia was opened in Abilene, Kans.

65. His off-the-record remark that if there were no more recourse the U.S. would have to send troops to Indo-China made world headlines.

66. Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer.

67. Code name of 1952 H-bomb explosion.

68. Globe-circling monarch.

69. Thanks to men like him, theology is becoming an exciting topic again.

70. An amateur, he finished the Masters Golf Tournament just a stroke behind goldfom's two top pros.

71. Red leader of Indo-Chinese rebels.

72. Mau Mau terrorists' threat to kill Britain's Queen restricted her visit here.

73. The word spelled out is:

1. France's new Premier.
2. The island scene of latest U.S. H-bomb test.
3. Indo-Chinese fortress taken by the Reds.
4. Name of Egyptian archeologist.
5. Newly discovered ancient Inca capital.

The Hemisphere

74. High point of the Inter-American Conference at Caracas, from the standpoint of the U.S., was the battle over and passage of a resolution:

1. Designating San Francisco as the site of the next meeting.
2. Providing for joint action against Communist infiltration in the hemisphere.
3. Condemning seizure of private property without compensation.
4. "Deploing" Argentine justicialism.
5. Favoring a "Parliament of the Western Hemisphere."



75. Soaring prices and roaring protests followed the 31% devaluation of the peso in:

1. Cuba.
2. Venezuela.
3. Panama.
4. Bolivia.
5. Mexico.

76. "Disturbing," said President Eisenhower when reports from Guatemala told of:

1. Arrival of a huge arms shipment from behind the Iron Curtain.
2. A bloody purge of the middle class.
3. Civil war between Communist and fascist sympathizers.
4. Armed raids across the border into Honduras.
5. Arrival of a Soviet military mission.

Books and Education

77. In the guise of Sadakichi Hartmann's biographer, Gene Fowler writes of Barrymore, Fields and other once-rolling Hollywood musketeers in:

1. *The Woman in the Case.*
2. *Pictures from an Institution.*
3. *The Man Who Never Was.*
4. *Minutes of the Last Meeting.*
5. *The Devil's Daughter.*

78. It is the informal and gifted conversationalist—not the abstruse philosopher—that Boston's Lucien Price has caught in *Dialogues of*:

1. John Dewey.
2. William James.
3. Alfred North Whitehead.
4. Arnold Toynbee.
5. Paul Tillich.



79. *The Fire-Raisers*, a first novel by Marris Murray, is an impressive story about the "sickness" of:

1. Russia.
2. Nazi Germany.
3. South Africa.
4. Puerto Rico.
5. New York City.

80. Scholars came from all over the world to attend the year-long series of conferences and convocations staged to celebrate the 200th anniversary of:

1. Harvard.
2. Princeton.
3. Yale.
4. Columbia.
5. University of Virginia.



81. Traffic accidents involving school children have dropped 35% in 25 years, largely because of the:

1. Increase in cops.
2. School Safety Patrolmen.
3. Revised traffic laws.
4. Stricter enforcement of bicycle-riding regulations.
5. Decline in the use of bicycles.

82. A most timely book written by Little Rock's *Arkansas Gazette* Editor Harry S. Ashmore, which summarizes the results of a long investigation carried out by 45 scholars, is:

1. *Loyalty of College Professors.*
2. *Financing the Schools.*
3. *Better Schools.*
4. *Education in America.*
5. *The Negro and the Schools.*



Art and Entertainment

83. Voted the best picture of the year in the Academy Awards, this film also picked up seven other Oscars:

1. *The Moon Is Blue.*
2. *Roman Holiday.*
3. *From Here to Eternity.*
4. *Shane.*
5. *The Pickwick Papers.*

84. A whole galaxy of stars competes fiercely for attention in this adaptation of Cameron Hawley's bestselling novel about big business locked in a grim struggle for power:

1. *Executive Suite.*
2. *Yankee Pasha.*
3. *It Should Happen to You.*
4. *The Final Test.*
5. *A Place in the Sun.*



85. A significant and encouraging development in the theater during the last season was the fact that plays like *The Golden Apple*, *Bullfight* and *Madame Will You Walk* had successful New York runs despite:

1. Universally bad reviews.
2. The absence of big-name stars in the casts.
3. Picketing by stage unions.
4. Amateur direction and production.
5. Low-cost productions in off-Broadway theaters.

86. Roars of outrage from opponents of modern architecture greeted the proposal to build a Frank Lloyd Wright house:

1. In Williamsburg, Va.
2. On the Boston Common.
3. On the Grand Canal in Venice.
4. In Seville opposite the Cathedral.
5. In London's Trafalgar Square.

87. "His name will remain supreme and his achievement immortally revered," wrote Critic Olin Downes in the retirement of this great musician:

1. Charles Munch.
2. Arturo Toscanini.
3. Leopold Stokowski.
4. Dmitri Mitropoulos.
5. Igor Stravinsky.

88. An earlier verdict that he "was about washed up" was reversed when Frank Sinatra got a bestseller for eleven straight weeks in his recording of:

1. *Love Affair.*
2. *I've Got the World on a String.*
3. *They Didn't Believe Me.*
4. *Young at Heart.*
5. *Why Didn't You Tell Me?*



89. Started as a British TV drama, moved on to long, successful runs on the London stage and Broadway, and now made into a first-rate movie is:

1. *The Country Girl.*
2. *Catch a Thief.*
3. *The Cobweb.*
4. *Dial M for Murder.*
5. *Adventures of Robin Crusoe.*



Press

90. Top Pulitzer Prize for the most "disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by a U.S. newspaper" during 1953 went to:



1. Long Island's *Newsday*.
2. New York *Daily News*.
3. New York *Times*.
4. New York *Herald Tribune*.
5. St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

91. About as unlike as two metropolitan dailies could be, these two newspapers were merged in one of the biggest newspaper deals in U.S. history:

1. New York *Times* and *Herald Tribune*.
2. Chicago *Tribune* and *News*.
3. San Francisco *Chronicle* and *News*.
4. Los Angeles *Times* and *Daily News*.
5. Washington *Post* and *Times-Herald*.

92. On the second Friday in August, TIME Inc. will bring out a new weekly magazine devoted to:



1. Politics.
2. Home life.
3. Religion.
4. Education.
5. Sports.

Radio & TV

93. General Foods celebrated its 25th anniversary with a 90-minute TV extravaganza recreating the "great moments" from the musicals of:

1. Schubert.
2. Gilbert and Sullivan.
3. Rodgers and Hammerstein.
4. Richard Strauss.
5. Mozart.



94. Except for rare ones, TV quiz shows have a definite audience ceiling. The rarest of the rare ones is *You Bet Your Life*, featuring:

1. Fred Allen.
2. John Reed King.
3. Groucho Marx.
4. Arthur Godfrey.
5. Martha Raye.

Science and Medicine

95. The "Mouse," which Maryland Physics Professor Fred S. Singer hopes the U.S. will be the first to achieve, is:



1. An interplanetary bomb.
2. A squeaky radio signal which draws out undesired broadcasts.
3. A space rocket capable of transporting 100 persons to the moon.

4. An unmanned satellite on an earth-circling orbit.
5. An atomic power plant for commercial purposes.

96. Far more efficient than other photoelectric devices is the new battery demonstrated in the Bell Telephone Laboratories which directly converts electrical energy from:

1. Uranium.
2. The sun.
3. Salt water.
4. Cobalt.
5. Radio waves.

97. The strange, monstrous "beast" slowly coming to life on Charter Hill above Berkeley, Calif. is the world's greatest:

1. Telescope.
2. Microscope.
3. Camera.
4. Magnet.
5. Weather-predicting instrument.

98. Chief reason why the once-broad stream of foreign scientists bringing their ideas and knowledge to the U.S. has almost run dry is:



1. U.S. Government no longer employs them.
2. Higher salaries for scientists abroad.
3. The fact that all of them are Communists.
4. The fact that Russia is attracting most of those who wish to move.
5. The McCarran Act.

99. In his readable and frightening book, *The Challenge of Man's Future*, Geochemist Harrison Brown states that the chief barrier to population control in the world is:

1. Fear of the hydrogen bomb.
2. Higher standards of living.
3. Political dictatorships that depend upon high birth rates.
4. The Roman Catholic Church and its doctrines against contraception.
5. The enormous increase of mental disease.



Religion

100. For weeks this spring thousands of Britons flocked into a London arena to be converted by U.S. Evangelist:

1. Father Divine.
2. Norman Vincent Peale.
3. Billy Sunday.
4. Ralph Sockman.
5. Billy Graham.

101. Although it lacks the dramatic effectiveness of the Lutherans' successful *Martin Luther*, a new 77-minute semi-documentary tells the story for another denomination in the life of:

1. Pope Pius I.
2. John Calvin.
3. John Wesley.
4. Roger Williams.
5. Mary Baker Eddy.

Sports

102. Shy, gangling British Medical Student Roger Bannister achieved an "unattainable" record long dreamed of by runners, the:

1. Four-minute mile.
2. One hundred meter dash.
3. Eight-second hundred yard dash.
4. Sixty-second quarter mile.
5. Two-minute half mile.



103. Jockey Ray York booted home this winner of the 80th Kentucky Derby:



1. Hasty Road.
2. Correlation.
3. Determiner.
4. Native Dancer.
5. Dark Star.

104. Only U.S.-built car that can challenge in classic road-racing the Ferrari and Lancia of Italy, the Jaguar of Britain, and the Mercedes-Benz of Germany, is the:

1. Stutz.
2. Studdillac.
3. Cunningham.
4. Fordillac.
5. Lincoln.

105. "Fastest Since Feller" is the label being applied to the Baltimore Orioles' burly young right-hander:

1. Bob Porterfield.
2. Vic Raschi.
3. Bob Turley.
4. Allie Reynolds.
5. Paul Pettit.

Cut along dotted lines to get four individual answer sheets

ANSWER SHEET

SCORE

0...3			
NATIONAL AFFAIRS	12.....	24.....	39.....
1.....	13.....	25.....	NATIONAL & FOREIGN
2.....	14.....	26.....	
3.....	15.....	27.....	
4.....	16.....	28.....	
5.....	17.....	29.....	
6.....	18.....	30.....	
7.....	19.....	31.....	
8.....	20.....	32.....	
9.....	21.....	33.....	
10.....	22.....	34.....	
11.....	23.....	35.....	

ANSWER SHEET

SCORE

0...3			
NATIONAL AFFAIRS	12.....	24.....	39.....
1.....	13.....	25.....	INTERNATIONAL & FOREIGN
2.....	14.....	26.....	
3.....	15.....	27.....	
4.....	16.....	28.....	
5.....	17.....	29.....	
6.....	18.....	30.....	
7.....	19.....	31.....	
8.....	20.....	32.....	
9.....	21.....	33.....	
10.....	22.....	34.....	
11.....	23.....	35.....	

ANSWER SHEET

SCORE

0...3			
NATIONAL AFFAIRS	12.....	24.....	39.....
1.....	13.....	25.....	INTERNATIONAL & FOREIGN
2.....	14.....	26.....	
3.....	15.....	27.....	
4.....	16.....	28.....	
5.....	17.....	29.....	
6.....	18.....	30.....	
7.....	19.....	31.....	
8.....	20.....	32.....	
9.....	21.....	33.....	
10.....	22.....	34.....	
11.....	23.....	35.....	

ANSWER SHEET

SCORE

0...3			
NATIONAL AFFAIRS	12.....	24.....	39.....
1.....	13.....	25.....	INTERNATIONAL & FOREIGN
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3.....	15.....	27.....	
4.....	16.....	28.....	
5.....	17.....	29.....	
6.....	18.....	30.....	
7.....	19.....	31.....	
8.....	20.....	32.....	
9.....	21.....	33.....	
10.....	22.....	34.....	
11.....	23.....	35.....	

Cut along dotted lines to get
four individual answer sheets

ANSWER SHEET

CONTINUED

50	65	78	92
51	66	79	93
52	67	80	94
53	68	81	95
54	69	82	96
55	70	83	97
56	71	84	98
57	72	85	99
58	73	86	100
59	74	87	101
60	75	88	102
61	76	89	103
62	OTHER	90	104
63	EVENTS	91	105
64	77		

ANSWER SHEET

CONTINUED

50	65	78	92
51	66	79	93
52	67	80	94
53	68	81	95
54	69	82	96
55	70	83	97
56	71	84	98
57	72	85	99
58	73	86	100
59	74	87	101
60	75	88	102
61	76	89	103
62	OTHER	90	104
63	EVENTS	91	105
64	77		

ANSWER SHEET

CONTINUED

50	65	78	92
51	66	79	93
52	67	80	94
53	68	81	95
54	69	82	96
55	70	83	97
56	71	84	98
57	72	85	99
58	73	86	100
59	74	87	101
60	75	88	102
61	76	89	103
62	OTHER	90	104
63	EVENTS	91	105
64	77		

ANSWER SHEET

CONTINUED

50	65	78	92
51	66	79	93
52	67	80	94
53	68	81	95
54	69	82	96
55	70	83	97
56	71	84	98
57	72	85	99
58	73	86	100
59	74	87	101
60	75	88	102
61	76	89	103
62	OTHER	90	104
63	EVENTS	91	105
64	77		

JUST FOR FUN



Four of the recent *TIME* cover personalities shown here are identified by the four groups of statements below. No score for this section, but just for fun, see if you can write in the correct name on the first clue. If not, read the second clue. And don't feel too badly if you have to go on to the third.

1. A. A precocious student, he graduated from the College of the City of New York at 19.

B. Asked why he devotes his life to research, he counters: "Why did Mozart compose music?"

C. His vaccine is being shot into the arms of hundreds of thousands of U.S. youngsters throughout the nation this spring.

2. A. He is one of a select few known as "the new Athenians."

B. Having made his millions in oil, he is now using them to try to buy up the rest of the U.S.

C. He hit the front pages by trying to help his friend Robert R. Young catch an iron horse.

3. A. He tried to get a job in publishing, but wound up teaching at the Riverdale Country School.

B. He is the first non-New Englander and second non-Bostonian ever to achieve his position.

C. He was plucked from apparent obscurity to become the 24th president of the nation's oldest and foremost place of learning.

4. A. General George Marshall once spoke of him "with friendship and esteem."

B. Urbane and self-possessed, he is one of the master dissemblers of the age.

C. It was he who spread the monstrous lie about germ warfare and the confessions tortured from U.S. airmen.

ANSWERS & SCORES

The correct answers to the 105 questions in the *News Quiz* are printed below. You can rate yourself by comparing your score with the scale:

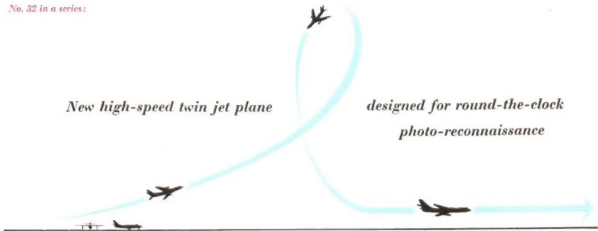
Below 50 — Poorly informed
51-65 — Not well-informed
66-80 — Somewhat well-informed
81-85 — Well-informed
86-96 — Very well-informed

JUST FOR FUN

24	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
49	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
51	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
52	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
53	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
54	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
55	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
56	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
57	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
58	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
59	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
60	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
61	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
62	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
63	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
64	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

New high-speed twin jet plane

*designed for round-the-clock
photo-reconnaissance*



—the Douglas RB-66

Now in production for the U. S. Air Force, the Douglas RB-66 will be one of the most versatile photo-reconnaissance planes ever designed.

Complete performance data is still restricted, but this much can now be told. Powered by twin jets, slung in

pods from its sharply swept wings, RB-66 will fly in the 600- to 700-mile-per-hour class. Range will permit deep penetration for all-weather, around-the-clock photo-reconnaissance or mapping. Photographic equipment will be of the most modern to collect

detailed information by day or night.

Development of RB-66 is another example of Douglas leadership in aviation. Planes that can be produced in volume to fly *faster and farther with a bigger payload* are a basic rule of Douglas design.



Enlist to fly in the U. S. Air Force

Depend on **DOUGLAS**



First in Aviation

What makes
a Lucky
taste better?



"IT'S TOASTED" to taste better!

"I'll tell you something," says actress Betsy von Fursenberg, "*I smoke Luckies because they taste so much better.*" It's natural that Luckies taste better. First of all, Lucky Strike means fine tobacco. And that tobacco is toasted to taste better. "It's Toasted"—the famous Lucky Strike process—brings Luckies' fine tobacco to its peak of flavor . . . tones up this light, mild, good-tasting tobacco to make it taste even better—cleaner, fresher, smoother. That's our story pure and simple: a Lucky tastes better because it's the cigarette of fine tobacco . . . and "It's Toasted" to taste better. So for more smoking enjoyment, Be Happy—Go Lucky.

LUCKIES TASTE BETTER CLEANER,
FRESHER,
SMOOTHER!